MORNING EDITION

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MORNING EDITION

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Japanese Forces Land in D.E.I.; Kuala Lumpur, Olangapo Taken

Imperial Units Only 300 Kilometers From Singapore

BURMA CITIES RAIDED

Closer and closer come the fast-stepping soldiers of the Imperial Japanese Forces to Singapore. Another base in the Malay Peninsula has been taken by the Japanese who like volcano lava from the north of the peninsula have been flowing down toward the sea to Singapore.

Kuala Lumpur, the capital of the Federated Malay States, has been occupied by the Japanese Forces. The Japanese are now only 300 kilometers from their objective. This rapid advance has been done in a month only.

The Imperial Headquarters Monday at 1:15 p.m. announced:

"The vanguard of the Imperial Army Force which has been pursuing the retreating enemy in the sector on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula penetrated into Kuala Lampur at 11:30 a.m. on January 11."

The entry of the Japanese Forces into Kuala Lumpur, point of critical importance to the enemy defending the Malay Peninsula, whose complete occupation is now a matter of hours, represented a remarkable success of the Japanese operating in the Malay sector.

With the arrival at Kuala Lumpur the Japanese Forces have covered more than 500 kilometers in difficult terrain with frightfully bad roads.

The world, which has a good knowledge of the lay of the land in which the Japanese are operating, naturally is lost in wonder at the speed with which the Japanese have reached the capital of the Federated Malay States in their drive to Singapore.

Experts in Japan and elsewhere commenting on the fall of Kuala Lumpur say that the entry of Japanese Forces into Kuala Lumpur has decided the outcome of the Malay operation practically.

The captured city is the most important point in the outer line of defense for Singapore, those who possess knowledge of Malay say. At the same time Kuala Lumpur is on the main line of defense for the British stronghold.

There are few obstacles in the way of the Japanese in their coming march from Kuala Lumpur to Singapore, the objective of the Malay campaign. There are isolated enemy positions in the hilly terrain north of Tamping. It is axiomatic to military observers that the Japanese, advancing irresistibly, will make short work of reducing these enemy positions.

Kuala Lumpur is the center of political, economic, and military activities in the Malay Peninsula.

Those who know the value of this as a military base have no doubt that its capture is a fatal blow to the British forces in the Malay Peninsula.

Kuala Lumpur is an important point of communication.

It was said that when this city is taken the Japanese Forces operating in the peninsula will be put at a great advantage. It will be possible to transfer troops easily by the use of the road running from Kuala Lumpur to Kuantan on the east coast of the peninsula.

The lack of traffic facilities has made it impossible for the Japanese operating in the peninsula to advance in mass formation. With the entry of Japanese into Kuala Lumpur this impediment has been erased.

Military observers confidently expect that time will show the extent to which the capture of Kuala Lumpur will be an aid to the Japanese in the Malay sector.

The occupation of Klang and the surrounding country of Kuala Lumpur, coupled with the capture of Penang Island, has placed the Strait of Malacca under Japanese control.

A distance of only 300 kilometers now stands between the Japanese and Singapore, the objective of their current operation. The Imperial Air Force operating from Kuala Lumpur and from Klang to the west is expected to facilitate immeasurably the task of the ground forces which are employing a strategy peculiar to the Imperial Army against Singapore.

RISING SUN FLYING OVER KUALA LUMPUR

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, January 12.—Signifying complete occupation of this city, capital of the Federated Malay States and of Selangor, Japanese Forces at 6:30 p.m. yesterday hoisted the Rising Sun flag over the capital building.

The vanguard of the Japanese Forces penetrated into Kuala Lumpur at 11:30 a.m. yesterday and the city was completely in the possession of Japanese troops five hours later.

Indicating the rapidity with which Japanese units have been driving southward along the Malay Peninsula for Singapore, advance forces which were 55 miles away at Tenjang

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FRESH PEACE DRIVE PUBLISHED IN N.Y. SCOFFED BY NAZIS

Most Stupid Act Ever Committed by World Jewry, Says All Reich Circles

MALAYA LOSS INEVITABLE

Public Criticism Increasing Daily Against Military Policies of U.S., Britain

Domei

BERLIN, January 11.—A fantastic report published by the New York Post which alleges that the German General Staff is paving the way for a new peace offensive by siding with Britain and the United States, was emphatically denied in Berlin today. The German News Agency reports.

The article which quoted "official Washington circles" was branded by all circles in the Reich capital as "the most stupid and most impudent act ever committed by world Jewry," D.N.B. said.

Commenting on the New York journal's story which was transmitted, apparently on purpose, only to South America, official German quarters declared that "to offer that product of Jewish imagination to the South American nations is an affront against these States," the D.N.B. report added.

Japan's Strength Admitted

Numerous reports of British and American origin indicate that even the officials in the two countries are now acknowledging superiority of Japanese strategy in the Greater East Asia War, while public criticism is increasing in volume against Anglo-American military policies.

Official British quarters have been staggered by instantaneous seizure by Japanese air units of command of the air, and the same quarters have admitted that the Japanese now are masters of the air over 225 miles of the Malay Peninsula south of Bangkok and over the whole of the Philippines.

The fall of Singapore which is believed to be imminent by both the British and Americans will automatically seal the fate of Australia and the Netherlands East Indies, and, consequently, British and American circles are raising a pitiful cry for immediate air reinforcements which they believe will decide defeat or recovery of lost ground.

On the other hand, the Japanese have shown unexpected brilliance and swiftness of action in their jungle warfare strategy, British and American quarters admit.

Japanese troops which were landed after extensive ocean voyages were not expected to be amply prepared but the British were mercilessly punished by concerted attacks of two-men tanks and light field artillery.

South of Ipoh, Japanese forces suddenly began to hammer British lines with 10- and 12-ton tanks for which the latter were unprepared.

To further confuse the scattered British forces, Japanese infantry units

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TWO ROUTES TO BIND EGYPT WITH ATLANTIC

De Gaulle Forces Working Hard To Construct Vital Arteries

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 11.—De Gaulle forces, since seizing the Cameroons last September, have been feverishly constructing two routes to Egypt in an attempt to link Egypt by land with the Atlantic, it was reported here today from London.

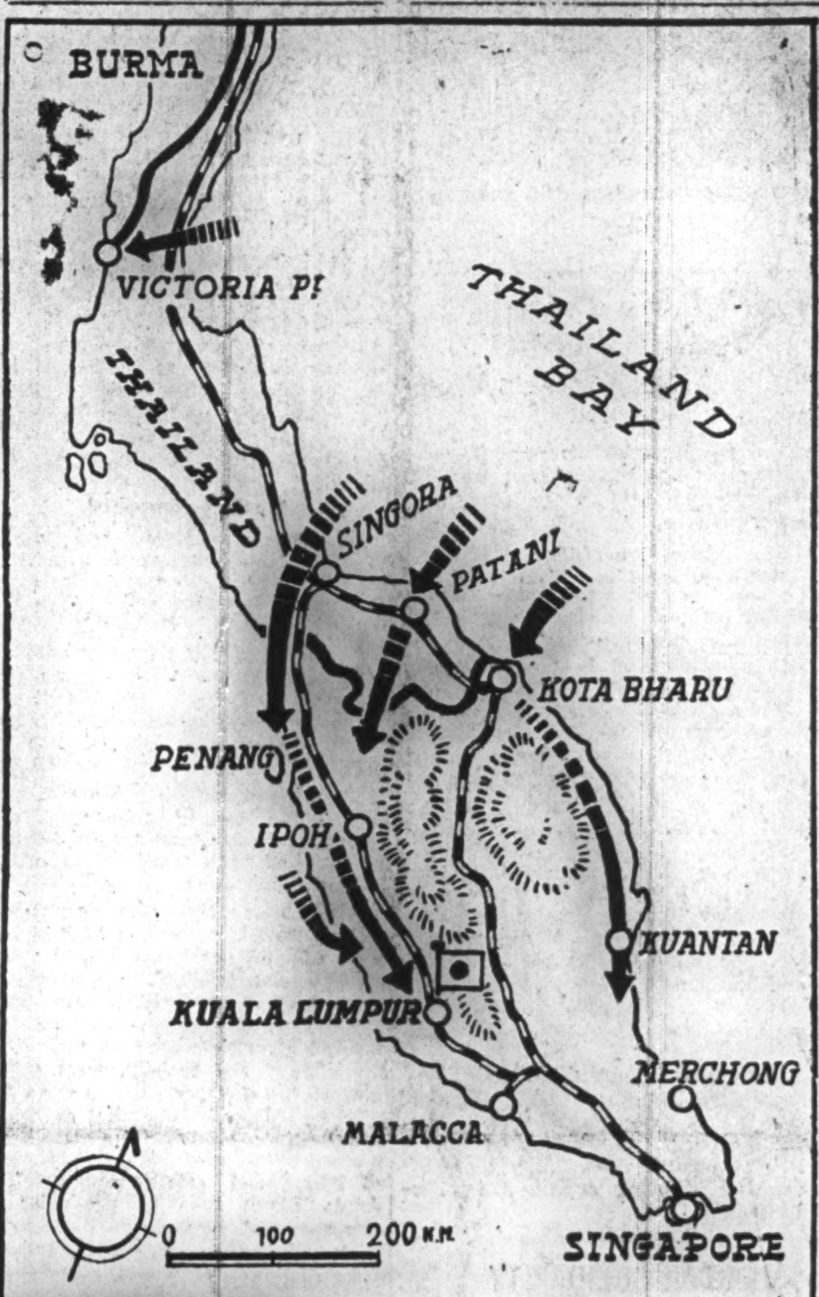
The two vital central African arteries being pushed by the de Gaullists, begin at the port of Dualas, on the Gulf of Guinea, with the northern route veering toward Fort Lamy, in the French Colony of Chad, thence to Khartoum, in southeastern Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

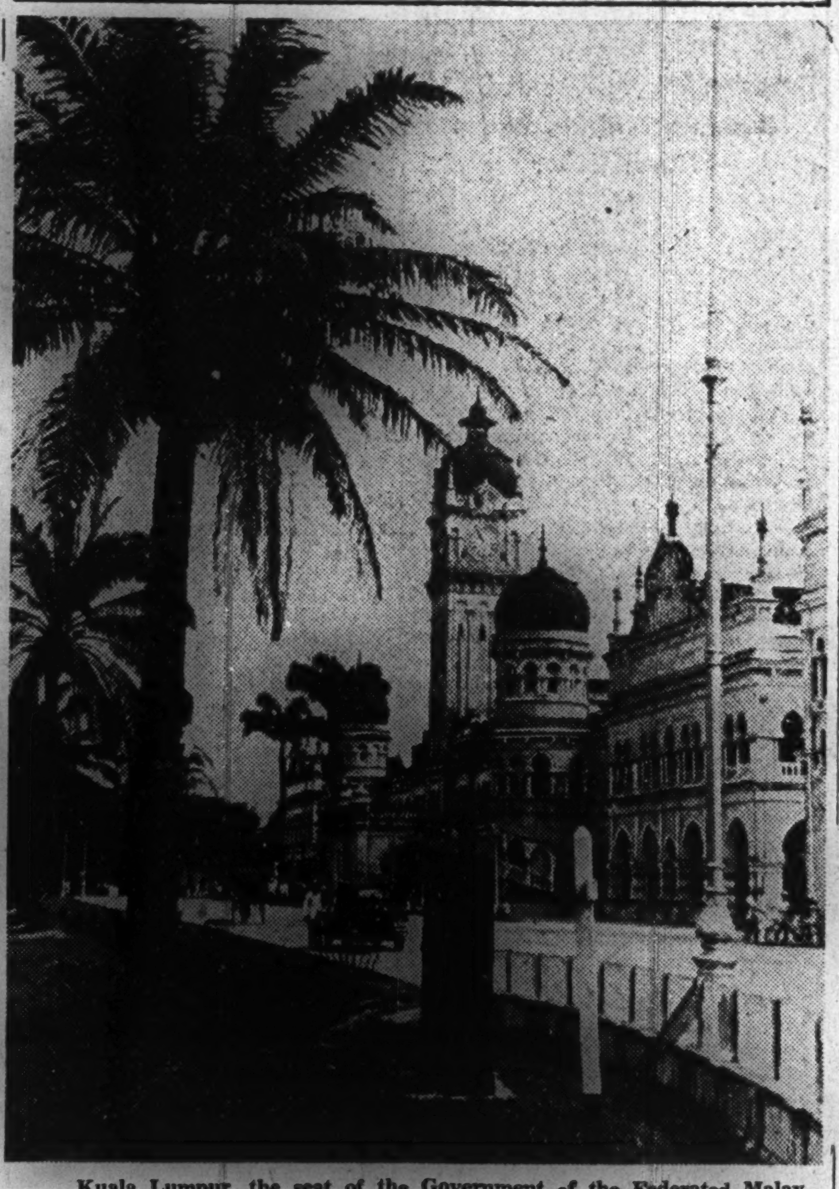
The southern highway will extend through Ubangi-Shari into Bahr el Ghazal, in southern Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, it was reported.

It was revealed that the two roads will extend 1,250 miles in length and concrete bridges over innumerable rivers will permit passage of tanks.

The danger and inconvenience of the sea route around the Cape of Good Hope, makes the project to unite Egypt and other East African regions with the Atlantic a vital necessity, the report concluded.

Kuala Lumpur Captured





Kuala Lumpur, the seat of the Government of the Federated Malay States, fell into the hands of the Imperial Japanese Forces. With the arrival of the Japanese in Kuala Lumpur, the rolling Japanese Army has narrowed the distance to the objective, Singapore, to 300 kilometers and all this was done in a month's fighting. The flag of the Rising Sun was hoisted over the captured city's capital building, signifying complete occupation. Fine buildings such as these shown in the lower picture built by the British are now in Japanese hands.

PREMIER SALAZAR ACTIVE

Confers With Ministers of Navy And Colonies

Domei

LISBON, January 11.—Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, Portuguese Premier, yesterday conferred with Commander Ortin de Bettencourt, Minister of the Navy, and Dr. Francisco Machado, Minister of the Colonies it was declared today.

Meanwhile it was revealed also that Dr. Salazar, held a lenghty conference with Dr. Pedro Teotenia Pereira, Portuguese Ambassador to Spain.

To Control Funds

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 11.—The Government will subject to official control, financial transactions of firms managed by nationals of belligerent countries, except those of the American Republics, it was reported here today.

Egypt Cuts Vichy Ties

Domei

VICHY, January 11.—The Government has received official notification from the Egyptian Government that the latter has severed diplomatic relations with Vichy, it was revealed here today.

EARLY RESIGNATION OF BRITISH CABINET IS SEEN IN LONDON

Government Collapse Excepted To Occur With Return of Churchill, Duff-Cooper

COMMONS DISSATISFIED

Eden Considered Most Likely Successor, According to Broadcast Made by B.B.C.

Domei

BERLIN, January 11.—Authoritative British quarters in London believe there is a distinct possibility that the Churchill Government will resign in the near future because of mounting criticism in Parliament against the successive British defeats in the East Asia, according to a British radio broadcast intercepted here today.

Resignation of the British Cabinet is expected to occur upon the return to London of Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Alfred Duff-Cooper, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster who has been representing the British Cabinet in the East Asia.

Heated debate has been in progress in the House of Commons for the past several days regarding British reverses in the South Pacific, and both the Conservative and Labor Parties are raising cries of dissatisfaction over inadequate Asiatic defenses.

Resignation of Prime Minister Churchill is believed almost inevitable as it has become impossible to recoup Allied losses in the East Asia, while maintenance of Prime Minister Churchill's positive policy has become doubtful.

Major Anthony R. Eden, British Foreign Secretary, was named as the most likely successor to Prime Minister Churchill by the British Broadcasting Corporation which based its opinion on results of a poll of public opinion which revealed a plurality popularity for Major Eden.

However, since there is much opposition against Major Eden within governmental circles, much confusion is expected in British politics if Mr. Churchill's withdrawal becomes a reality.

It is an inescapable fact that Japanese successes have caused much uneasiness in Great Britain and its important repercussions on the whole aspect of the war.

Papers Hit Government

Domei

LISBON, January 11.—Moved by a flood of disheartening reports of British reverses from Singapore and other news centers in East Asia, London newspapers yesterday unanimously denounced the British Government for the appalling negligence in providing for adequate defense of the Malay Peninsula, it was reported here today.

The Manchester Guardian blasted the House of Commons, accusing it of disposing in a very vague and unsatisfactory manner important points in the reports on the Soviet-British conversations and the Malay situation by Clement Attlee, Lord Privy Seal and Deputy Leader of the House of Commons, and Major R. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, respectively.

In view of the uncompromising attitude in the Commons, the Government ought to be called to account for the reverses in the Malay Peninsula, the same as it was for the failures in Norway and Crete, the journal declared.

Heated Debate Seen

Asahi Service

SHANGHAI, January 11.—The defeat of the British forces on the Malayan front is the target of vicious attack in the Lower House of Parliament. On January 8, the British Government appointed Major Clement Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, and Foreign Secretary Major Anthony Eden as its representatives to reply to the attack, but they were unable to give any satisfactory answer touching on the most important and most fundamental points about the British defeat. It is reported the discussions raged hot and furious for several days.

Meanwhile, Reuters on January 11 analyzed the debate as follows:

1. The attack by the Lower House is centered on the British defeat in Malaya. It is evident the House regards this British colony as being very important. Major Attlee's explanation remains unsatisfactory and the discontent of the Lower House is increasing daily. Foreign Secretary Eden is supposed to enlighten the nation on all the latest reports from the Malayan

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Enemy at Tarakan Surrenders—Landing Made At Dutch Celebes

TO SQUASH BASES

The Imperial Army and Navy Forces landed at Tarakan in Dutch Borneo early in the morning of January 11. A special landing party of the Imperial Navy the same day landed at Menado in Dutch Celebes, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 6 p.m. Monday.

Both of these landings at important points in the Netherlands East Indies were done in the face of enemy resistance, the communique states.

The enemy at Tarakan surrendered January 12 to the Japanese Army and Navy Forces who acted in close cooperation.

The communique states that the landings were carried out to secure the enemy air and naval bases which are trying to hamper the Japanese operations in the Philippines and in British Borneo.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT

In retaliation for the hostile attitude shown by the Netherlands East Indies Government toward Japan since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, acts which are inimical to the prestige of the Japanese Empire by the Dutch East Indies turning her colony as bases of operation for the United States and Great Britain, the Imperial Japanese Government has declared that from January 11 a state of war now exists between Japan and the Dutch East Indies, according to a statement issued on Monday by the Board of Information.

The Japanese Government, however, states that Japan entertains no intention whatever of a hostile nature toward the innocent inhabitants of the Netherlands East Indies.

The Government statement follows:

"Although the Japanese Government previously declared war on the United States and the British Empire, they have refrained from taking any hostile measures against the Netherlands in their earnest desire of avoiding, if possible, calamity of war befalling the inhabitants of the Netherlands East Indies. The Netherlands Government, however, have notified the Japanese Government that, in view of the opening of hostilities by Japan against the United States and the British Empire with which the Netherlands is in a close and inseparable relationship, they recognize that a state of war has come to exist between Japan and the Netherlands. Not only that, the Netherlands forces have since actually resorted to various hostile acts toward Japan and, furthermore, the Netherlands has turned her colony of East Indies into bases of the United States, the British Empire and the Netherlands in their war against our Empire.

"Japan entertains no intention whatever of a hostile nature toward the innocent inhabitants of the Netherlands East Indies. But, in view of the necessity of destroying the hostile acts of the Netherlands as well as of protecting the lives and property of Japanese nationals there, the Imperial Japanese military and naval forces commenced hostilities against the Netherlands forces on January 11."

OLANGAPO, P.I. BASE, TAKEN BY ARMY

Olangapo which had been converted into a second base of naval operations after the fall of Cavite was occupied on January 10 at 10 a.m. by crack units of the Japanese Imperial Army, according to an announcement of the Imperial Headquarters, released at 12:30 p.m. Monday.

Olangapo is a submarine base of the American Asiatic Fleet and possesses a floating dock capable of accommodating ships of the 12,000-ton class. Located about 60 miles from Manila, it has a population of approximately 3,000.

The communique of the Imperial Headquarters stated:

"The Japanese land forces which are smashing their way through the Bataan Peninsula occupied Olangapo, an important base on the eastern side of Subic Bay, at 10 a.m. January 10."

SURPRISE ATTACK HITS ENEMY WARSHIPS

The Imperial Japanese Air Force operating in the Malay Strait set a large enemy transport (3,000 tons) on fire and seriously damaged two submarines in a surprise attack on enemy ships in the Malacca Strait Satur-

(Continued on Page 2)

STRESSES DEFENDING FORT TO BITTER END

General Pownall, British East Asia Commander, Speaks to Singapore Over Radio

Domei

SAIGON, January 12.—General Henry R. Pownall, Commander-in-Chief of the British East Asian Forces, yesterday told the citizens of Singapore over the radio that Singapore would be defended by Britain to the bitter end, whatever the sacrifices may be, according to an Arip French Indo-China news agency dispatch from Singapore received here today.

"Singapore is a base which the British Empire must defend at all costs, therefore, we are determined to safeguard it," General Pownall declared. "With Japanese forces now close to Singapore, this city of ours will be subjected to repeated bombings, but we must remain calm and defend the city.

"If Singapore is defended, the war in the Pacific will eventually turn in our favor and will follow the same hopeful course as the war in Europe and Africa."

Early Resignation Of British Cabinet Is Seen in London

(Continued From Page 1)

front and he promises to make a full explanation.

Attacks Navy and R.A.F.

2. The House is demanding a full explanation on the following points:

A. Why did the H.M.S. Prince of Wales and H.M.S. Repulse become such easy preys of the enemy without making any preparations for repulsing air attacks? During the days immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia why did the Royal Air Force remain so conspicuously idle?

B. Why didn't the British take appropriate steps before it was too late to prevent their arms, ammunition and the considerable amount of raw materials in Malaya falling into the hands of the Japanese?

C. Why did the British officers in Penang desert their posts without permission; thus, breaking the discipline of the army and throwing off all responsibility?

D. What steps are the British taking to defend that vital stronghold of the East, Singapore?

Duff-Cooper Called Down

3. The majority in the Lower House suspect that the British Government had been neglecting and abusing its duties in Malaya to such an extent that the country was destined for defeat even before the outbreak of war. Feelings against Alfred Duff-Cooper, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and representative of the British Cabinet in East Asia and concurrently chairman of the East Asian War Council, is high.

Three members gave distinct evidence against him demanding a full report on the distribution of responsibilities among the military and political leaders, and between the Home Government, the Colonial Governments and the Federated Governments.

4. The next attack on the part of the Lower House will take the form of cross-examinations and will probably last for two or three days. In the meantime, Mr. Duff-Cooper has been recalled to London and Prime Minister Winston Churchill will probably be present.

On the Malayan front, defeats have been catastrophic everywhere. The Australian politicians are becoming the targets of virulent attacks. It is probable that the responsible Ministers will be asked to resign, but although the precarious position of the British Government is daily becoming more and more perilous, the position of Prime Minister Churchill will remain unmoved.

RIOM TRIAL TO START AGAINST 5 FRENCHMEN

Gamelin and Others Face Court Over Defeat of France

Domei

BERLIN, January 11.—The Supreme Court at Riom will start on February 19 the trial against General Maurice Gamelin, former Allied Generalissimo, and four other French statesmen who have been held responsible for the defeat of France, the official German News Agency reported here from Vichy today.

The Supreme Court has considered the treason case completely prepared against Leon Blum, former French Premier; Guy le Chambre, Air Minister in the Daladier Cabinet; Edouard Daladier, former Premier; Pierre Cot, Air Minister in several former French Cabinets; and General Maurice Gamelin, it was said.

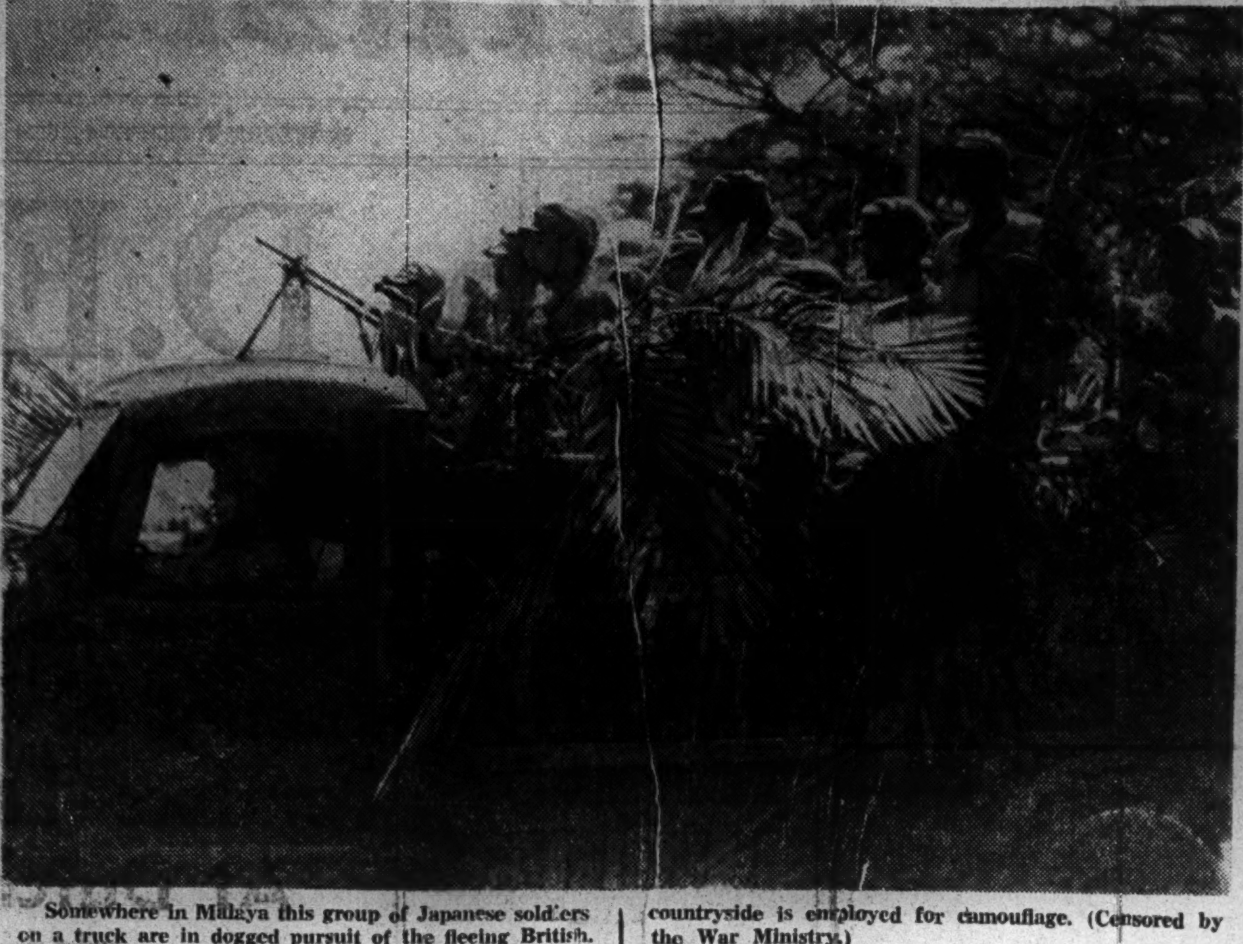
The charge against each of the four politicians and General Gemelin is betrayal of duties and responsibilities, either by neglecting national defense preparations or by directly comprising peace by following policies or taking decisions contrary to essential interests of the French nation.

Hugessen Sees Saracoglu

Domei

BERLIN, January 11.—Sir Hughe M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to Turkey, has conferred for an hour with Sukru Saracoglu, Turkish Foreign Minister, it was reported here from Ankara today. Sir Hughe returned yesterday from Moscow where he took part in the Soviet-British conferences, the report said.

Lesson in War



Somewhere in Malaya this group of Japanese soldiers on a truck are in dogged pursuit of the fleeing British. No time to rest is given the enemy. Foliage of the countryside is employed for camouflage. (Censored by the War Ministry.)

Kuala Lumpur Taken By Army

(Continued From Page 1)

Malim at 5 p.m. Friday, were within 10 miles of Kuala Lumpur Saturday evening and within the city yesterday morning.

JAPANESE MEDIUM-SIZE TANKS EFFECTIVE

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 11.—Plunging through British lines, new Japanese medium-size tanks, followed by troops in motor lorries, are smashing their way south toward Kuala Lumpur in the fiercest battle yet fought on the Malay Peninsula, the Singapore correspondent of the New York Times reported, according to a New York dispatch received here today.

Mercilessly harried by waves of Japanese dive-bombers which swoop down unopposed, British troops have again been compelled to retreat southward, the correspondent said. The Japanese are using medium-size tanks as spearheads to break through British lines as the whippet tanks which previously were used were vulnerable to anti-tank rifles, while it takes artillery to put the larger machines out of action, it was said.

Main British difficulty is the lack of air support, as the advance is inevitably cleared by Japanese dive-bombers which sweep over the lines blasting artillery positions and other vital units with immunity. Meanwhile, eye-witness accounts reveal that Japanese troops shout "Banzai" when penetrating British lines. At times Japanese officers climb out of their tanks to direct tank columns like traffic policemen, the report said.

JAPANESE PLANES RAID BURMA CITIES

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 12.—Strong formations of Japanese warplanes last night carried out effective raids on Moulemein and Tavoy, Burma, according to a dispatch received here from Rangoon today.

BRITISH AT DISADVANTAGE ON WIDE PLAINS

Domei

LISBON, January 11.—With Kuala Lumpur firmly in the hands of Japanese Forces, British troops continuing their retreat southward on the Malay Peninsula, now are forced to wage disadvantageous defensive campaigns in the wide Selangor plains against spirited attacks by powerful Japanese mechanized units, a dispatch reaching here from New Delhi today revealed.

General Louis Hughes, British commander of Indian troops operating on the Selangor plains, has admitted his inability to check the swift advance of Japanese troops.

Opposing Japanese Forces by a series of counter attacks have gradually turned the war in Selangor in their favor, General Hughes declared according to the same report.

He added, with only a few divisions available, the British had been able to maintain a limited range of operations, but now are forced to fight in wide plains and face the possibility of Japanese attacks launched from every direction. Our defense lines increasingly are becoming more vulnerable, he admitted.

Japanese Land in Dutch E. Indies

(Continued From Page 1)

day afternoon, the Imperial Headquarters stated at 5:15 p.m. Monday.

A certain unit of the Air Force the statement says, ceaselessly keeping up its destructive pounding of the enemy in collaboration with the ground forces caught the enemy retreating in the Malay Strait and mowed them down with deadly machine-gun fire.

A train fully laden with British soldiers in retreat was overturned near Tanping as the result of the machine-gunning of the Japanese Air Force. Motor cars and armored cars numbering 24 were also shattered to pieces.

BASRA-BAGDAD RAILWAY DESTROYED MYSTERIOUSLY

Wrecked on Christmas Night When Insufficiently Guarded By British

Transocean

ANKARA, January 1.—The new railway line connecting Basra with Baghdad which the British military authorities tried to complete within the last few months with every possible means and method, has been destroyed at several places by unknown persons.

The acts of sabotage were carried out on Christmas night when the railway line was insufficiently guarded by the British.

A handsome reward has been offered for information leading to the discovery of the saboteurs.

'Fish Days' Increased

Domei

BERLIN, January 11.—Days on which fish only may be served in Norwegian restaurants have been increased from two to four days a week, according to reports received here today from Oslo.

Fresh Peace Drive Published in N.Y. Scoffed by Nazis

(Continued From Page 1)

sprang out like milling bees from the dense jungles to shower the enemy with hand-grenades.

Admission of Defeats

A United Press report originating in London which had declared that the British would imitate the guerrilla warfare of the Soviet troops, is a perfect admission of Britain's declining capacity to cope with Japanese attacks.

While General Henry R. Pownall, Commander-in-Chief of the British East Asiatic Forces, today broadcast that Singapore will resist the Japanese till the last, the home public in Britain has virtually given up Singapore for lost.

Attesting to the desperate situation facing the British forces in East Asia, British correspondents in Malaya have all but exhausted themselves in demanding immediate dispatch of land and air reinforcements. In the face of accelerated Japanese advances, however, sending of reinforcements already is too late.

Various British authorities believed responsible for the present plight of the British forces in East Asia, now are receiving strong criticism from the British public, while indignation increasing is being expressed in Parliament.

AMERICAN SOLIDARITY TEMPORARY, SAYS GAYDA

Cohesion Among Various States Becomes Difficult, Writes Noted Editor

Domei

ROME, January 11.—Virginio Gayda, editor of the Giornale d'Italia, today declared that the United States is undeniably a federal union where national unity is mere sham and any surface indications of it would vanish during a protracted state of the war.

The disastrous defeats of the United States navy in the Pacific has made the collision of Isolationists and Administration supporters inevitable, Mr. Gayda said.

Mr. Gayda emphasized that the American people are racially not homogeneous, adding, that the conglomerate population of 130,000,000 includes 10,000,000 people of Italian and about 15,000,000 of German extractions, while there are 15,000,000 negroes and the Anglo-Saxon descendants total a mere 4,000,000 or 5,000,000.

Leaving these and other realities of prevailing opposition to general administrative policies foremost in our minds, the declining prestige of the President due to developments of the war makes it increasingly evident that cohesion among the various States of the American Union has become untenable, concluded Mr. Gayda.

Resumes Broadcasting

The Hongkong Broadcasting Station which was almost completely destroyed by the enemy before their surrender to the Japanese forces resumed broadcasting recently, as a result of the strenuous efforts made by the military authorities for its repair, reports a special Hongkong dispatch to a local paper, which further states that it is now broadcasting in Japanese, Chinese and English every day from 6 p.m. to 10 a.m. for the people in East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Tatekawa Holds Talks

Domei

KUIBISHEV, January 10.—Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, Japanese Ambassador here, visited the Foreign Office today and conferred for over two hours and a half, with A. M. Vishinski and S. A. Lozovsky, Vice-Foreign Ministers and other officials.

Palestine Bans Strike

Transocean

ANKARA, January 2.—Strikes in Palestine have been declared illegal by a decree of the British military authorities, according to a report from Jerusalem, which adds that, under the terms of the decree, all strikes in vitally important undertakings will henceforth be crushed by armed force.

TO MAKE EAST ASIA HAPPY, JAPAN'S AIM

Through Mutual Toleration And Cooperation, Says Publicist Muto

Japan's object in the present war is to make it possible for the one billion people of East Asia to enjoy a happy and prosperous existence through mutual toleration and cooperation, declares Teiichi Muto, editor of the Hochi Shimbun in a long article appearing in his paper. Stressing that such an idealistic aim is made possible only through an understanding of the distinctive Japanese philosophy of the Imperial Way, the writer continues as follows:

"On the very day of the promulgation of the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain, the United States Pacific Fleet was annihilated, Pearl Harbor as a base for the fleet was virtually destroyed. On the Taisho Tenno-sai a national holiday, less than 20 days following Japan's war declaration, Hongkong as a British base of operation disappeared. Manila fell into the hands of the Japanese Army on January 2. More jubilant news is anticipated by the time of the Kigen-setsu, or the Empire Founding Day. The Imperial Army and Navy Forces are carrying everything before them as they advance. Their forward movement is as powerful as a gale and as sharp and swift as lightening. For the last three millenniums the Japanese have been preparing themselves for one great thrilling adventure. They have unleashed their thunderbolt this time.

World Is Surprised

"The world is staring and gasping at Japan's epoch-making enterprise. This is the war prepared for by Japan during the last 3,000 years. This is a war to construct a Greater East Asia. To be exact, this a war to construct a Greater East Asia based on the precepts of the Imperial Way. This will make the substance of this war significant. In other words, the Imperial Japanese Throne based on 'Hakko Ichiu' must cover the 1,100,000,000 peoples of East Asia to enable them bask under the benign Imperial Rule, thereby building up a blissful land of coexistence and co-prosperity.

"Here is one conception common to other Orientals as well as to Japanese. This is that Japan is not waging a war of aggression to eliminate the aggression of others. Neither the Americans nor the British can understand this psychology. Their past beastly strifes, individually and racially, were struggles of the stronger preying upon the weaker. They believe that men are either lions or rabbits. They themselves pretend to be lions having the privilege of killing and eating rabbits. The Anglo Saxon race in particular is a pronounced example of such races. Under this selfish idea they have been sacrificing weak nations for many years.

"They do not understand the psychology with which Japan founded the Empire of Manchoukuo for the 30,000,000 people of that country. They are working under the belief that Japan allows Manchoukuo to be independent only because Japan has no power to dominate that country. Czarist Russia plundered Siberia. Britain wrested India from the Indians. The United States usurped the Philippines. Holland snatched the Malay islands known as the Netherlands East Indies. They took them all through armed force. Had they no might, they would not have wrested them. That is all.

"However, Japan standing on the basis of the Imperial Way and the Japanese who are descendants of the race led by the August Grandson of the Sun Goddess disavow the conception of the world as an arena of the stronger preying upon the weaker. They believe absolutely in their undisturbed growth under the benevolent bliss of the Sun's rays and think all humanity must live and let live through their cooperation in seeking their proper places. They categorically deny the theory of the struggle for existence. This is the philosophy of the Japanese as a whole. This is the real motive of the present war which has caused Japan to wield its sword to subjugate the demons. This is a war for world reform. To build up new Asia in reality on this fundamental conception is the great mission imposed on Japan.

Previous Opinion Supported

"Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, we contended that Japan should dispose of the enemy bases step by step if Japan should ever move southward. The war results thus far have indorsed our opinion. Hongkong, the Philippines and others have been captured 'step by step' but in a very brief period. When the entire territory of China comes in for cooperation with Japan in the future in the co-prosperity sphere and the anti-Comintern sphere, the position of Hongkong will become less significant.

"It may not be possible for Hongkong to win back its past glory and prosperity. Hongkong enjoyed its heyday, because of its enviable position as the central base for China's trade with Britain and the United States. Since the outbreak of the China Affair, Hongkong had remained as the largest accumulating and distributing base of goods in aid of the Chungking regime. Its mission has changed with its fall into the hands of Japan. In this respect something different must be anticipated of Hongkong's future.

"The opinion can be advanced, however, that Hongkong as a frontal gate of the South China mainland can be developed, as the southern trade sphere is destined to prosper from now on. Kowloon promises to become a more thriving trade center than the island of Hongkong, which however, will maintain its strategic value. Hongkong's population may fall to half of what it used to be at the height of its glory, but, nonetheless, this will not divest Hongkong of much of its special importance as a port. Hongkong with Canton will become Japan's center of gravity in South China. Its rehabilitation must be planned and executed by the authorities concerned.

"Appropriate steps will be taken by Japan concerning the disposal of the foreign concessions at Shanghai and other Chinese cities in the near future and then they will be returned to the National Government at Nanking. In my opinion, it will be proper for Japan to change its policy of regarding the administration of Shanghai on the basis of the old International Settlement. In the future, Tsingtao in North China, Shanghai in Central China, Hongkong in South China, Haiphong in Indo-China, and Rangoon in Burma are destined to become the five key gates to the Chinese mainland, militarily, politically and economically.

"As regards the Philippines, it comes to a question of how enthusiastic the Filipinos really are for the independence of their country. Whether Philippine independence is possible or not depends upon this. Unfortunately, however, the Filipinos have been affected considerably by poisonous cultural and intellectual influence of the United States, their aggressor, for the last 40 years. Aggression through religion has poisoned them. Like a narcotic, religion often poisons men. The Spaniards made constant efforts to hypnotize the Filipinos through Catholicism ever since the landing of Magellan in 1521. This religious belief has penetrated every fiber of the Filipinos.

Christianity Is Tool

"How Christianity has operated as a powerful weapon of aggression can be seen by the fact that the Hawaiian islanders were taught by Americans how to worship Heaven and that they are ever regretting that while they were turning their faces upward, they had their own soil under their feet taken by the Americans. It was too later for them when they knew of the American aggression. The Filipinos who welcomed the United States, the second aggressor against their land, were easily reduced to a status of religious and cultural slavery. They are still in that condition. Their sole aim is to see how far they can imitate the sordid and vile American culture. From start to finish, they allow themselves to be captivated by American civilization, including movies, cheap-looking painted houses, gambling, musical records, jazz, cocktail, coffee and what not.

"Of course, some great Filipinos have devoted themselves to the cause of making the Philippines independent. President Manuel Quezon was once among them, but he finally laid himself prostrate before Mammon. Quezon was great when he exclaimed, 'I would rather be ruled like Hell by Filipinos than be ruled like Heaven by Americans.' Where is he now? China has his counterpart in the person of Chiang Kai-shek. He started his career under the banner of 'Down with British imperialism' championed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, but finally he turned false to China, as he became a slave of the Soong family.

"Note how ignobly Quezon asked the United States for the cancellation of the Philippine independence. The reason is that the Philippines will be economically bankrupt upon attaining independence. This situation results from a plot hatched by the United States. The financiers and traders of the Philippines have been placed in a position where it is more advantageous to them to be under the United States than to see their own country independent. Sugar is the Philippines' largest product. Out of the annual production of 1,000,000 tons, 850,000 tons were exported to the United States. The money which the Philippines get by their exports, however, goes into the pockets of the Americans, as the Filipinos satisfy their desires through movies, sports, auto driving and other Americanized culture.

"How to dispose of the sugar after having severed their relations altogether with the United States and how appropriately to solve their amusement question are questions which will have to be met by Japan. The volume of trade involving all the East Asiatic regions before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia amounted roughly to ¥10,000,000,000, of which ¥8,500,000,000 went into the hands of American and British traders and the remaining ¥1,500,000,000 into those of Japanese merchants.

Must Promote Trade

"When American and British economic influences are eliminated from East Asia, the trade looked after by their traders will be lost and this will affect East Asiatic trade seriously. It is the duty of the Japanese to make efforts to offer every possible convenience to various countries in this part of the world. The crude materials which these countries produce must be properly bought and processed by Japan and then manufactured articles must be exported to them. Unless Japan is fully prepared for the expansion of trade, the East Asiatic countries will feel inconvenienced in various respects.

"The management of Gretaer East Asia does not lie in such a simple question as that of this country getting necessary materials from the southern countries. Japan must let them know of Japan's heavy sacrifices in emancipating them from the bondage of the Anglo-Americans and let them really feel thankful for this country's lofty ideals. Let them amply absorb a new air of real co-prosperity and co-existence. Let them have much more goods than they used to get from the United States and Britain. How can this be realized concretely then? The answer is simple. Expand Japan's trade on a large scale. Export the goods they welcome as much as possible by importing necessary materials from them, thereby saving them from possible hunger and starvation. Japan's economic operations following the successful military operations will be very important in this connection.

"What Japan must buy from the East Asiatic countries instead of the United States and Britain are rubber, tin, sugar, hemp, copper, iron, petroleum products, coal, lumber, light metal products and many others. All these are materials of absolute necessity. For the time being at least, will not be possible for Japan to buy all that the United States and Britain used to buy. Production restriction may take place in some industries.

"At least 10,000,000 Japanese in 2,000,000 families may have to go out to various countries in East Asia in the next 10 years. They should not be mere emigrants and laborers, but leaders of the peoples indigenous to their own countries. East Asiatic nations also need daily necessaries. Japan must cater to these needs. If she does, the peacetime industry of Japan as well as her foreign trade is destined to reassert itself.

"Now that all East Asiatic nations have cut off their economic ties with the United States and Britain, it is up to Japan to sell as much goods as possible to them all to satisfy their needs and to buy materials from them at the same time. During World War I Japan's trade volume for the South Sea regions reached ¥2,500,000,000. Hereafter, this country's trade should be boosted to ¥5,000,000,000 a year. Unless this is established, the foundations of a Greater East Asia cannot be laid."

LOSS OF RESOURCES BLOW TO U.S., BRITAIN

Doubtful Whether America Can Develop Peru Mines and Brazil Rubber

Japan's opponents are greatly worried over the imminent loss of their raw material resources between South Seas and the Indian Ocean, it is reported by D.N.B. The largest tin mines in the world and enormous rubber plantations have already been wrested from the hands of the British on the Malay Peninsula. The impending decision on the fate of the Dutch East Indies will round off the picture of an Anglo-American shortage of raw materials. The political and economic consequences of these events are already extraordinarily great. In particular they will be certain to leave their imprint on South America.

There were tin mines in Peru and gigantic forests of rubber trees in Brazil. Their exploitation had been sacrificed to that world economy, however, which behind the slogan of international cooperation served in the first place the interests of British capitalists. Not only the South American countries, but even the United States were forced to neglect the development of nearer resources for the sake of a British-Dutch world monopoly. It is up to the experts to say whether the neglect of the Peruvian tin mines and the Brazilian rubber plantations can be made up for within a lapse of time that would enable the Anglo-Saxons to use them for their war effort. In any case it is certain that England who once put so many obstacles in the way of her Trans-Atlantic cousin, is now anxiously urging the development of the South American raw material resources.

The prospects, thus opened to South American producers, are not only those of easy war profits, however. England and the United States, in their search for raw materials, would perhaps be glad enough to let the South American countries develop their resources in peace. But the South American Republics also possess those naval forces on which so much hope was placed after the bombardment of Hawaii and the disaster that overtook the Prince of Wales and the Repulse. England and the United States urgently need warships no less than raw materials. Their real program for South America is therefore not so much of war profits, but aims for the extension of the war.

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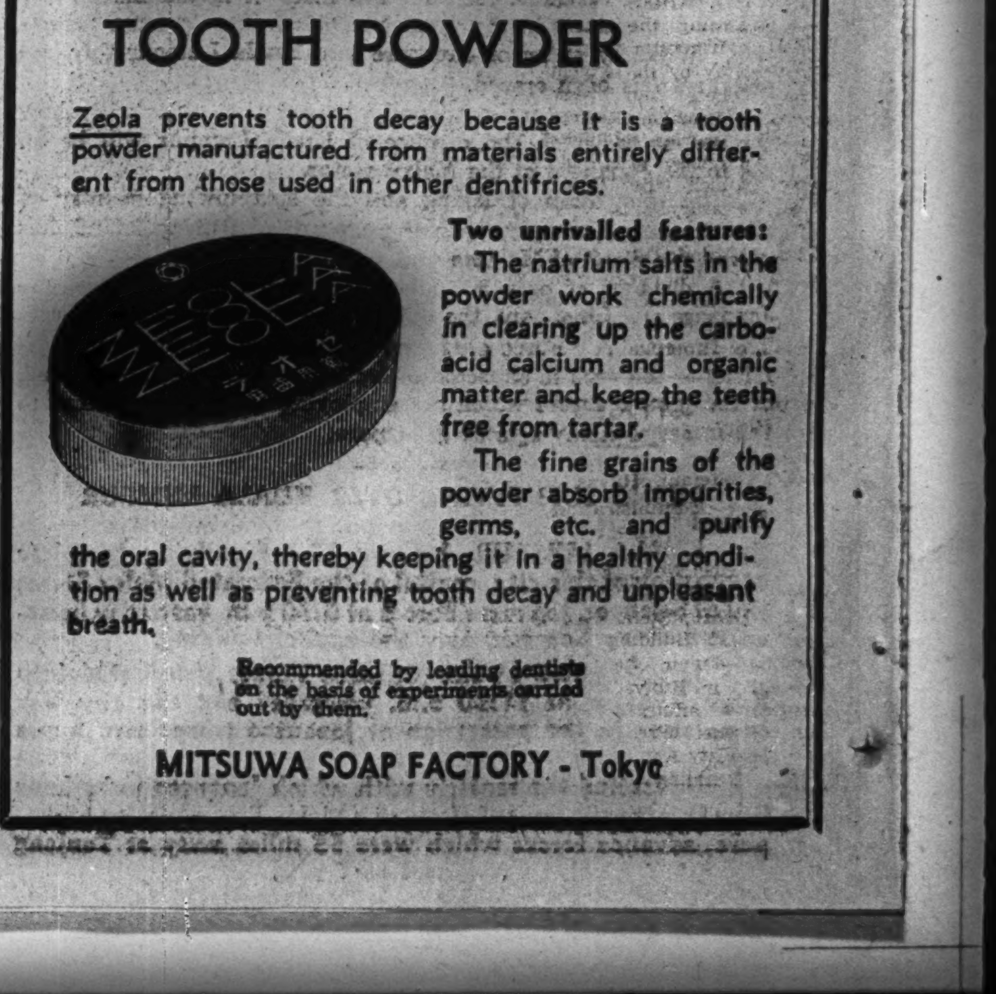

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SAVANT EMPHASIZES 'HAKKO ICHIU' POLICY

Japan's Colonial Expansion Program Should Be Based on Universal Brotherhood

"The colonial policy of Japan must be characteristic of the Japanese race," declared Dr. Minoru Togo, professor of Takushoku University, at his interview with a Miyako reporter.

Salient features of his statements follow:

"In my opinion, the problem of colonization, not only of the Pacific but of all colonies of the world, must be considered and solved according to the characteristic of the lands in question. The foundation of colonial policy lies on the folk psychology or the principle characteristics of the racial spirit.

Developing Japanese Race

"History tells us that in the age of civil wars, numerous Japanese sailed in vessels called 'Bahan-sen' to the eastern coasts of China and stormed through her coastal provinces. This was the very manifestation of the developing power of the Japanese race. As far as colonial policy is concerned, however, those Japanese colonists, who were later called 'wako' by the Chinese were not to be praised in that they ignored the racial spirit of the Chinese natives there.

"Besides their disregard of the racial spirit, those colonists were considered to have been defective in four points; first, they were too military; second, their colonization lacked production; third, they were not accompanied by Japanese women and fourth, they did not attach importance to agriculture. We Japanese must, henceforth, deliberate at least these four points in the execution of our colonial policy.

"The problem of colonization is, from the standpoint of the nation, a 'great dream' and it is not such a thing that could be solved by the efforts of each individual. It is a problem that must be solved with all the nation on the stage of action. Now that this 'great dream' is going to be realized by the results of the war, we must be cautious not to repeat the mistake done before.

Foreign Colonial Policies

"Let us now turn to the colonial policies adopted by foreign countries. Spain made it their principle to 'seek her own interests at the sacrifice of other peoples.' Thus, the Spanish authorities held commercialism as their basic principle and strived merely to explore and excavate the mines, disregarding or even checking the agricultural development. They furthermore took measures to exterminate the industries related to those of their homeland directly by law and indirectly by heavy taxes.

"Britain, on the contrary, made it her principle 'to construct and not to let the colonies be exhausted and and to promote their status to that of the homeland.' Therefore, the British colonists sailed to their colonies with agricultural tools and developed the originally fertile lands and thus strived to attain a resource richer than mining. History proves, however, that both these policies resulted in a failure.

Reasons for Failure

"The former was defective in that the Spaniards, ignoring the personalities of the natives of their colonies treated them merely as the objects of exploitation and consequently put pressure upon them.

"The cause of the latter's failure is attributable to the fact that the Britishers adopted an extreme assimilation policy and naturally came to destroy the racial spirit original to the natives. These two policies, therefore, inevitably aroused the dissatisfaction and rage of the natives.

"The colonial policy of Japan must be totally different from the egoistic policies adopted by the Britishers and the Spaniards, who invaded other weak countries for the purpose of seeking their own material interests. Our policy must have it as an object to let the natives be contented in their respective lands enjoying 'universal benevolence.'

"The policies of exterminating the natives or that of exploiting at the sacrifice of the natives must never be imitated by us. The policy of 'universal brotherhood or universal benevolence' should be the backbone of the colonial policy of Japan."

ARGENTINA BUYS SHIPS

Four Danish Refrigerator Vessels Bought for $4,700,000

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, January 1.—The law regarding the purchase of four Danish refrigerator ships was published yesterday by the Argentine Government. These four vessels are the Bretagne, Brazilian Reefer, Indian Reefer and American Reefer.

The purchase price is $4,700,000, to cover which the Government has issued treasury bills.

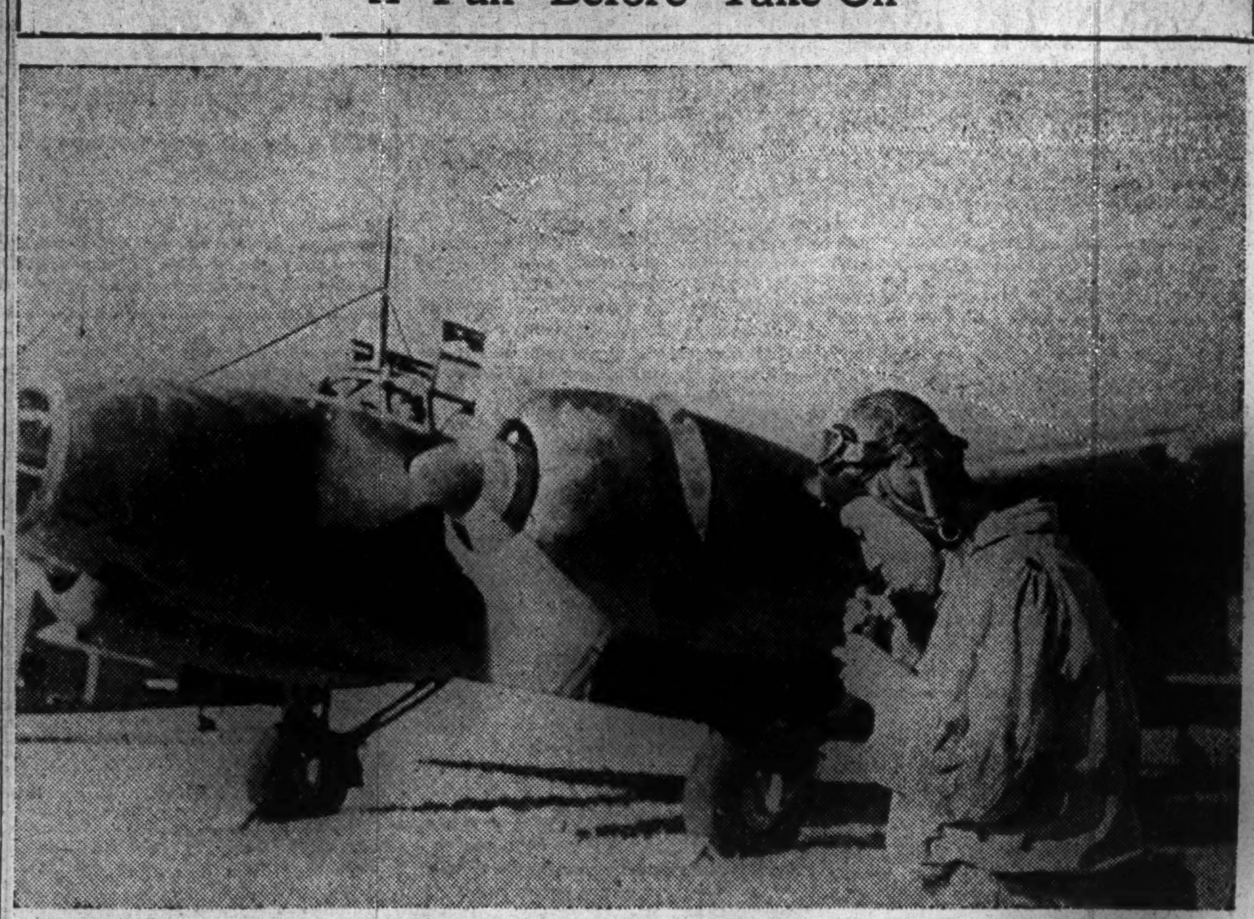
The purchase agreement contains a clause entitling Denmark to repurchase the ships. The vessels must be used solely in Pan-American traffic and must not be sold to a third Power without Denmark's approval.

DOMEI OFFICES MOVED

D.N.B., Stefani, Havas Also Change To Administration Hall

The Domei News Agency removed its offices Sunday with other local branches of D.N.B., Stefani and Havas from the Dentsu Building at Nishi-Ginza, Kyobashi-ku to the City Administration Hall in Hibiya Park. In exchange, the general affairs bureau of the Shimbun Renmei (Press League) removed from the City Administration Hall to the Dentsu Building.

A Puff Before Take-Off



Nonchalantly this airman of the Japanese Army lights his cigaret before taking off from an undisclosed airfield on the Malay front. He probably will be going on a long bombing expedition to blast an enemy base.

At any rate, he is going to enjoy a puff or two before climbing into the cockpit. (Photo censored by the War Ministry).

DARK FUTURE WAITS CHURCHILL'S RETURN

May Have Some Good News From Washington but War To Turn Worse

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, January 12.—With the return of Prime Minister Churchill from Washington to London which is expected early this week, the crisis caused by the developments in the Pacific, is going to become acute in the opinion of British Parliamentary circles. Although Mr. Churchill might bring home some satisfactory results from the Washington Conference, Parliamentary London circles do not believe that they will be sufficient to allay the brewing storm, of criticism.

At any rate, it is believed that Mr. Churchill will again have to resort to changes in his Cabinet in order to appease the critics of his war policy. The dismissal of Duff-Cooper which was allegedly ordered by Churchill himself is considered the preamble to impending further changes.

Much attention was caused by the cool tone of the official communique on Duff-Cooper's dismissal which did even mention his title as State minister which had been conferred on him in December. Duff-Cooper who will now probably disappear completely from the political stage together with Brooke-Popham had made a very optimistic statement on the conditions of the Allied defenses in East Asia shortly before the outbreak of the war.

London generally considers him as the first victim of Churchill, sacrificed for appeasing the critics. Prime Minister Churchill's prestige doubtless still is considerable which fact alone enabled the Government to induce the opposition to soften its critical attitude. But it is equally true that his prestige has already weakened and that this will be still more the case with the Japanese offensive in the Pacific making further progress.

British Reports Dark

The British reports from Singapore are extremely muddled, which permits no correct view of the actual situation. The fall of Kuala Lumpur, second biggest town on the Malay Peninsula, came as a great shock. There is no doubt in London that the situation is extremely serious for the British in Malaya. Particularly the Japanese air supremacy is again and again emphasized by London papers.

Thus the Daily Herald correspondent reports that Japanese airplanes are roaring above the heads of the British forces, flying and carrying out their orders as if they were not in the least impressed by the British defense fire. Everyone of the population as well of the troops had only the objective of reaching a safe place.

The Manchester Guardian, on the other hand, in an editorial stresses that the situation apparently was far more serious than it appeared hitherto. Other papers stress the possibility of a definite defeat on the Malay Peninsula with the fall of Singapore. Military quarters believe that the Japanese forces then will further advance to the Dutch East Indies, simultaneously attacking from the Japanese mainland the Marshall and Gilbert Islands thus cutting off the U.S. supply lines via Samoa.

The next step would be the consolidation of the Japanese control over the entire Archipelago as well as Northern Australia which might be subject to direct attack. At the same time, the Japanese Fleet might penetrate the Indian Ocean and later go as far as the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea.

Parliament Fuming

According to latest reports from London increased anger and indignation have become noticeable among the members of the British Parliament with regard to the situation in Malaya prior and after the outbreak of the war in the Pacific since. To all appearances, this British setback is due to serious shortcomings on behalf of the British leadership. In this connection a Parliamentary investigation was even talked about such as that took place after the British setbacks and failures at Narvik and on Crete. The debate about the respective war questions is scheduled to extend over three days in order to give complete clearness of the situation.

One of the questions is: "Why did the British battleships 'Prince of Wales' and 'Repulse' have no airplane protection?" The politicians were ready to agree with Lord Privy Seal Attlee's declaration to the effect that Great Britain could not be strong everywhere but the question still remained why there had not been adequate protection by airplanes. It was furthermore quite a mystery as to why so much valuable British war material had been allowed to fall into the hands of the Japanese instead of being destroyed prior to the British retreat.

The members of Parliament moreover want to know about the plans which the Government has made for the defense of Singapore as this fortress is the key position in East Asia. According to these London reports the criticism such as pronounced by the Australian Premier Curtin is particularly stressed. Thus the Manchester Guardian stressed that Foreign Secretary Eden as well as Mr. Attlee left too many questions unclarified in the course of their statements on the East Asia situation. The paper opined that the attitude of the House of Commons allowed the conclusion that the House was demanding a "Parliamentary enquiry into the war on Malaya."

Had Wrong Idea

In this connection the paper stressed that so far it had not been possible to find out the role Duff-Cooper had played at Singapore. The paper referred to the main arguments of the critics of the British Government expressing the view that the local military authorities as well as the civilian administration at Singapore before and after the outbreak of the war in the Pacific had a wrong idea about the actual situation.

Other papers stressed that Duff-Cooper's presence at Singapore on the whole would certainly not have any favorable effect on his political future. He would probably retain his post as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. This view finds support in the wording of the official communique stating that the appointment of General Wavell as Commander-in-Chief of the Southwestern Pacific brought to conclusion Duff-Cooper's mission.

Lately Duff-Cooper had been subjected to sharp criticism not only by London political circles but also on the part of Australia as had been revealed by an article in the Canberra Times stating that Duff-Cooper must be sent home and that he must be replaced by a personality "who is more interested in the realities than in banquet speeches."

The news from East Asia to the effect that the Japanese possessed superior fighting tactics had a very unfavorable effect on the general feeling in London.

It has become more and more clear that the British military authorities misjudged the importance of the jungle for the conduct of war on Malaya. While they had believed those jungles were impregnable regarding them as a safe protection against flanking movements, experience showed that the Japanese army command since long had trained their troops in effectuating jungle crossings.

ITALIANS TO COOPERATE WITH FRENCH ON CREDIT

Both Nations Sign New Decree To Open Up Individual Account

Transocean

VICHY, December 27.—A decree of importance for future cooperation between France and Italy was published in the latest official gazette of the French Government.

The French Minister of Finance is empowered by the decree to take emergency measures as provised in Article 10 of the Italo-French Agreement of November 22.

In view of the fact that Italy has renounced her right to the extradition of all infantry and artillery weapons as well as motor vehicles, etc. belonging to French troop contingents formerly employed in fighting the Italian forces, France is to open for the Italian Government a credit on current account.

Italy, on her part, has released all French credits in Italy and has allowed the resumption of work in French factories on Italian soil for the account of French owners.

GEO-POLITICS EXPERT ANALYZES SITUATION

Dr. Haushofer Declares Japan's Latest Action Completely Sound

Special to Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, January 8.—Dr. Karl Haushofer of the University of Munich, world authority on geo-politics and a leading member of the inner circle of advisers to the German Government, in a special article written for the Nichi Nichi hailed the Japanese capture of Manila. Explaining the significance of the Japanese military achievements from the point of view of his theories, the world-famous scholar writes as follows:

"Profound study is required to understand the military strategy and the geo-politics of the Pacific area, and hence such a study is possible only for people who have high ideals and realize their duty. Therefore when Japan broke through the limits of her Empire to launch her present widespread military offensive, it was not at all strange that there were many who questioned whether this action conformed to the basic principles of the nation which had been cultivated from the earliest times to the present.

Move Entirely Sound

"It is not known whether the Japanese naval authorities were consciously following Napoleon's basic principle of striking first when they launched their spectacular offensive, but at any rate the action was completely sound. Against the threat of President Roosevelt, Japan first retreated a step in conformity with a jiujitsu principle, and then concentrating her strength she struck suddenly at Hawaii, Wake, and Guam, the principal bases of American naval operation, and thereby secured the liberty of action necessary to start her southern operations. Herein is clearly seen Japan's intention of completely controlling the so-called South Seas area between the Asiatic continent and Australia.

"With careful plans and calculations, Japan divided her forces among Hongkong, Manila, and Malaya, and thus secured immediate control of the southern seas; while at the same time she succeeded in isolating Singapore, Port Darwin, and Hongkong, the three major points of British defense in the South, and rendered them worthless. Thus Japan quickly placed herself in an excellent position to occupy Penang and Victoria Point. Thus not only did Japan secure control of the Strait of Malacca but she has come to threaten India and also endanger the American and British defense of Burma as well.

"The landing of the Japanese Forces at Malaya apparently had three objectives, namely, first, to make an attack from India impossible; second, to isolate Singapore and to make it impossible for it to receive aid; and third, to cut the Philippines from communication with the West.

"Also the true significance of the landing on the Philippines and the fall of Manila can be realized when one considers the military and geo-political position of the southern Pacific as a whole. What a serious set-back this has caused to the United States and Great Britain can be seen by considering the plan formulated by President Roosevelt which called for an attack upon Japan using the approach from the South Seas as the main field of action.

Couldn't B Helped

"The naval authorities of the United States knew that the Philippines could not be helped from the American continent and therefore adopted a plan whereby the Philippines were to defend themselves. The so-called Roosevelt Plan, however, attempted to make use of the Philippines as the first line of attack against Japan, using them as the link tying up the bases at Guam, Hongkong, Camranh, and Singapore. But the Japanese capture of Manila has shattered this plan completely. Guam, Hongkong, Penang, and the coast of French Indo-China are now entirely in the hands of Japan. Singapore can no longer be used as a base for the British and the American navies and is in imminent danger.

"Military authorities can appreciate how well Japan has succeeded in obtaining maximum results with the expenditure of the minimum effort. To anyone who has a knowledge of geo-politics, it is quite plain how surprised the governments and military authorities of the United States and Great Britain were at the marvelous results achieved by Japan. A certain cartoonist aptly pictured the southern advance of Japan by a diver rising to the surface of the sea with pearls inscribed with the names of the various southern districts.

"Washington and London must have known where Japan's line of defense against invasion by the United States and Britain had been drawn. But the United States and Britain committed provocative acts by piercing that lifeline of Japan by way of Midway, Wake, and Guam, and then tried to force Japan into war through economic pressure. American and British newspapers as well as government representatives openly stated that they were out to defeat and then to annihilate Japan.

"Therefore, it is not at all strange that Japan, placing no confidence in these countries, rose when she was challenged and gave them a decisive blow in the central and southwestern Pacific. This first blow enabled Japan to secure the Philippines, Borneo, Malaya, and other South Sea regions. Thus before the United States and Great Britain can assume the offensive, Japan will have already gained control of Greater East Asia and will be in a position to defend it to the last."

SMALL POPULATION A DANGER TO JAPAN

Placing Emphasis on Quality Rather Than Quantity Is Called Fallacy

Establishment of a definite policy to increase Japan's population in place of the haphazard tendency of merely proclaiming slogans such as "Be fruitful and multiply," and "the more, the better," is advocated by Tokijiro Minoguchi, writing in the magazine Bunka Nippon. He declares the first principle to be considered is the assurance of a permanent rate of development.

Mr. Minoguchi's article follows:

"The Japanese race must consist of more younger generation. For this purpose, the policy vis-a-vis population first of all should make efforts to prevent the race as a whole from being decrepit.

"Another principle or aim essential to the policy is to assure a birth-rate exceeding that of other races. The birth-rate or the developing power of the Japanese race is at present considerably higher than that of the European's. However, if we compare it with the multiplication rate of several other countries surrounding Japan, our population in dismally low.

Population Increase Necessary

"Russia, for example, has a population overwhelmingly larger than that of Japan. If the present conditions were to continue further, the difference of population between this country and their's would be bound to grow larger and finally the Yamato race would be inevitably overwhelmed. This would be a menace to the very existence of our nation. To assure a birth-rate identical or exceeding that of the Russians, or in other words, to draw the Japanese population nearer to that of the former race must be the second aim of Japan's population policy.

"The third principle is that our policy must be put into practice immediately, in regard to the scarcity of man-power as well as of materials now keenly felt by this nation. In the grand task of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, we Japanese must have a huge population.

"These three policies are the most important aims which the population policy of this country must attain and that in the shortest possible period.

Marriageable Ages Lowered

"With the chief principles thus decided, the question now arises regarding the problem to realize the purposes. Upon minute scientific investigation, it is clear that the death-rate can and must be lowered within the coming 20 years by 35 per cent in comparison with 1939.

"The birth-rate also must be increased by lowering the average marriage age. Thus, we are planning to lower the present marriageable average ages of 28 and 24 of man and woman respectively to 25 and 21 and also to ask each couple to have at least five children. If these schemes are realized as is planned, the population of Japan Proper would pass 100,000,000 by 1959.

"There are some people who have recently expressed their opinions in newspapers and magazines insisting that it is more important to bring up the children with greatest possible care than to have many.

This, however, is a dangerous idea.

"It is true that the decrease of infant mortality rate is essential to the increase of population, but if the birth-rate with the death-rate was to lower, the average age of the Japanese would, as is explained above, be reduced and consequently, lead to the annihilation of the race in the end.

"This, then, is the conclusion we arrive at that the principle aim of the population policy lies in the increase of birth-rate and decrease of the death-rate. The people of the nation, therefore, are requested to be fully awakened to the urgent problem of the country and to do their utmost to meet the necessity essential to the development of the Japanese Empire."

Pulp Self-Sufficiency in East Asia Assured With Discovery of New Plant in Borneo Area

That pulp has been successfully obtained from a species of the Chinese Parasol plant which grows abundantly in the southern areas now occupied by the Japanese troops was revealed by the Imperial Forestry Association, according to the Chugai.

The association with a view to meeting the urgent necessity of pulp has been seeking a new source to supplement the supply and in April 1938, dispatched two scientists to conduct experiments in British Borneo. They made their headquarters at a certain plateau in Borneo and began to cultivate 500 acres of tropical plants.

According to the report emanating from the laboratory, it was proved that a certain genus similar to the Chinese Parasol or Aogiri, a sterculiaceous tree, has been found to yield excellent and suitable pulp for making rayon and paper.

The Imperial Forestry Association is attaching great importance to this new discovery because it means the supply of pulp will be expedited owing to the fact that pulp can be extracted within 10 years from the Aogiri tree whereas it takes more than 40 years before pine tree, Japanese cypress or Japanese cedar yields pulp. Moreover, the officials of the association declare Japan will soon be self-sufficient in this line as the sphere for cultivating the tree covers not only Borneo but also a wide area of the Philippines and Sumatra.

Another splendid news received was that the sap of acacias which are cultivated on the highlands in the tropical area contains more tannin than the sap extracted from oak trees planted in Japan Proper.

In the light of this fact, the association states that if tannin production from acacias is industrialized, the tannin supply in this country will be on a self-sufficient basis since 80 per cent of it has hitherto been imported from foreign countries.

BRITISH PLAN FAILS TO TAKE N. AFRICA

Axis Organ Reviews War Situation and Applauds Japan's Power Drives

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 12.—In its review of the military situation, the Nationalist Socialist Party organ, Voelkischer Beobachter, titled: Where Are We Standing? finds that the British have not swept off the Axis in North Africa as has been expected by them. While in the Eastern front, only winter and the German move to consolidate its position have prevented offensives such as that were caried out in the early part of the war.

In the East Asia situation, Japan has been continuing its power drives which soon will end up in the throttling of its enemies, the organ comments. The paper continues.

"When in the beginning of November the British offensive in North Africa started and, simultaneously, the Soviets drove new masses of troops against the German lines on the Eastern front our opponents were indeed very sure of themselves and hopeful. Fixed dates were immediately announced by them.

"As far as Africa was concerned one might perhaps find some justification for such an optimistic attitude in view of the gigantic superiority of the British forces and armaments which had been piled up for nearly one year and which were then let loose against the German African Corps as well as against the Italian divisions standing at the Cyrenaica front.

Auchinleck Miscues

"General Auchinleck, however, did not succeed in sweeping the opponent out of North Africa as had been expected of him. He could not do this in a few days nor in few weeks or months. The far inferior number of General Rommel's forces succeeded in binding the bulk of the British land forces, strong formations of the British Navy as well as all that war material which the British side had shipped in the course of eight months to North Africa by making the greatest detour around half the world by using much of its precious shipping space. But it can therefore be understood that the British High Command does not dare to break off this fight but time and again is starting fresh attacks by which it nets merely sand dunes and strips of barren North African desert."

Concerning the Eastern front the Voelkischer Beobachter writes:

"The taking back of the spearheads of the German front in the East as a consequence of the hard winter fighting on the Eastern front was the cause of the most unjustified hopes of the opponent. We certainly do not want to minimize the fighting with this adversary who is time and again employing ever new masses of men and material against the German lines during these bitterly cold winter months.

"We know with how much courage and stoutness our men as well as the men of our allies are fighting despite the severe winter cold. However, the real significance of this phase of the war for the future developments in the East may be awaited by us with calmness. In the meantime our opponents may indulge in the illusion that the initiative and the offensive now is resting with them."

In conclusion the paper summarized the entire war situation as follows:

War Center East Asia

"The center of the activities lies in a new theater of war, namely in East Asia where Japan, with admirable foresight, determination and swiftness, proceeds toward victory after having been victorious already in many battles. Even without direct connection among themselves the conduct of the war of the Axis States nevertheless is one undivided entirety. Their joint fight for life and liberty is rooted in the same source and sentiment.

"Every movement of the Axis arms in one theater of the war automatically reacts favorably on another war theater of the partner. Nobody knows this better now than England that has to fight on three fronts and thus begins to feel the consequences of its policy of spreading the war all over the world.

"Apart from former British bases in the West Indies the Stars and Stripes banner is now also being enrolled on the British Isles after it had to be withdrawn from the Pacific. We are of the opinion that there are quite a lot of Britishers who recognize that such a development is not quite a sure sign of the invincible British strength as is being constantly propagated by the Anglo-Saxon propaganda."

BRITISH OPPRESSION IN INDIA INTENSIFIED

Mass Arrests, Ruthless Suppression of Indians' Liberties Marked 1941

Transocean

BANGKOK, January 2.—The year 1941 in India was marked by an intensification of the British rule of oppression of the Indians' liberties, according to a survey of the situation there describing developments in 1941 received here from reliable Indian quarters in Calcutta.

Under the pretext of "support of British war efforts", the wealth of India was exploited by the British as never before. The entire industry of India was compelled to work for the production of British war materials.

Prices of most important foodstuffs and other commodities have risen by more than 100 per cent, so that the distress among the Indian population was worse than ever.

The relations between Indian parties and the British Government became more strained in the course of the past year, and the Indian National Congress passed a resolution demanding their complete freedom. The political situation in India is thus extremely critical.

The defense situation is by no means better. The total number of British troops garrisoned in India is about 40,000. About 200,000 men of the Indian army, which numbers about 800,000, have been sent to British fronts in the Near East and Malaya. Large part of these crack units have been annihilated.

The opening of hostilities in the Pacific brought the war nearer to India, and many Indians hope that the new year will bring to an end British rule there. Many Indians believe that the opportunity for ridding the country of the British oppressors has now arrived.

Tues., Jan. 13, 5 p.m.
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Surugadai, Kanda
Le Les Tendances Actuelles De La Linguistique Francaise
J. Drans,
former professor of the Bangkok University, Literary Dept.

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SPRING SUMO MEET OPENS AT RYOGOKU

Premier Tojo Attends First Day—All champions Easily Down Opponents

The East camp forged ahead of the West aggregation after a full day of hard matches Monday in the second day of sumo tournament now being staged at the Kokugikan amphitheater in Ryogoku. The East team is leading by 25 to 23.

Once again the amphitheater was filled to capacity as the wrestlers went into action from dawn and continued till early afternoon. No upsets took place and the Champions, Futabayama, Haguroyama and Minanogawa conquered their opponents.

On Sunday the opening day of the tournament, the bouts were staged in a strained but high spirited atmosphere well befitting the emergency time. Many of the leading Sumo wardens were clad in national uniforms to assist the over-flowing crowds.

Premier Hideki Tojo, visited the amphitheater at 1 p.m. and left in a few hours after the bout between the new Grand Champion or "Yokozuna" Haguroyama and Shintozan ended in the former's clean victory. Also seen among the crowd were many National school children, the guests of the Wrestling Association.

There were no remarkable surprises among the results of the day's matches, although, Terukuni, a new "Ozeki" or second ranking in the list of the first wrestlers was downed rather easily by Sagamigawa of much inferior ranking. The two other Grand Champions, Futabayama and Minanogawa, easily defeated their opponents.

The bouts came to a close at 4:30 p.m., which is a new record for the early closing of the bowl.

NO SHORTAGE OF FILMS IN EUROPE, SAYS BERLIN

Instead Production Shows Big Gain and 1941 Trade With S.A. Increased

Transocean

BERLIN, January 2.—"The fear of a film shortage in Europe is past, as well as the fear that national productions will be strangulated by the production of countries producing films on a large scale," declared the manager of the German Foreign Trade Department for Films, Doctor Guenther Schwarz, in a report on the foreign film trade in 1941.

The report pointed out that as a result of the military and political events, the sale of German films in Europe increased also in 1941.

The most important event in the past year, however, was the formation of the European Film Supply Association through the International Film Chamber, which is offering a possibility for a systematic exchange of films.

In 1941, the report states, German films were only little represented in the United States, but South America took up last year more German films than in each of the two preceding years. The economic results of the German film export trade in 1941 were by far above those of the pre-war years.

FRANCE GIVES NEW ORDER FOR WORKERS ON FARMS

Men and Women From Age of 14 Upward Unable to Change Professions

Transocean

VICHY, January 2.—Requisitioning of labor for farms and for work of importance to the State was made possible by a decree published in the official French gazette yesterday.

Farmhands, both men and women, from the age of 14 upward will henceforth not be able to change their professions.

This applies also to workers in other important branches of the nation's economic life.

Moreover, men between 21 and 46 who are either Moroccans or Tunesians or who have no nationality may be put into this service. The first to come under this new regulation are men without children. Youngmen between 17 and 21 shall be put to work as far as it possible in the neighborhood of their place of residence.

NATIONALIZE DRUGSTORES

Bulgarian Minister Says Government Planning to Take Them Over

Transocean

SOFIA, December 28.—The Bulgarian Government is planning the nationalization of all drugstores, according to an announcement made by the Bulgarian Minister of Interior, Peter Gabrowsky, before the Parliamentary commission.

By having the Government and municipalities take over the drugstores, it is hoped to reduce considerably the prices of drugs and medicines for the people in general.

Double Purpose Society

For the double purpose of promoting the friendly relation between Japan and China and of rehabilitating Hongkong as early as possible, a society was organized recently by the Chinese residents in the city and Kowloon who once studied in this country, says a report reaching a local paper from Hongkong, adding that society members number over 150 of whom 15 members are women who graduated from the Tokyo Fine Arts School and the Tokyo Women's Dental College.

Sumo Tourney Under Way

Pictured above, among the over-flowing crowd of sumo fans Sunday at the Kokugikan amphitheater in the opening day of the spring tournament were Premier Hideki Tojo (left) and Finance Minister Okinori Kaya (right), while below is seen Grand Champion Haguroyama performing the colorful ceremony of Dohyo-iri or "ring-entry" which consists of clapping hands and stamping of feet while garbed in beautifully decorated ceremonial apron.

Manchoukuo Making Sound Development

(Continued from Page 6)

institutions in the country in order to adjust properly the regional distribution of such institutions in the future and also to improve and strength the financial structure so as to perfect the system of mobilizing funds.

"The business of Cooperative Agricultural Development Associations, industrial and financial cooperatives, mutual finance companies and "tangpu" (pawn-shops) also showed steady improvement. Particularly the deposits in the industrial and financial cooperatives have markedly increased.

"Postal savings have continued to increase, the amount outstanding at the end of the period under review totaling 193,000,000 yuan, which represents a 48 per cent increase over the figure at the end of June, 1940.

"Bill clearings during the first half of 1941 were not so brisk owing to the decline in commercial transactions. The number of bills cleared at the Hsinking, Mukden, Harbin, Dairen, Antung and Yingkou Clearing Houses during this period totalled 1,235,000, with an aggregate value of 4,489,000,000 yuan. Compared with the corresponding period of 1940 the number and amount of bills cleared increased by 0.4 and 5.6 per cent respectively.

Smooth Raising of Funds

"During the period under review the investment of Japanese capital in Manchoukuo proceeded without difficulty. In this connection the Law Concerning Industrial Development Bonds,' fixing the amount of such bonds to be raised in Japan at 500,000,000 yuan was promulgated on April 17. This was followed by the establishment of the Manchuria Investment Securities Company on June 2 in order to ensure the smooth raising of Japanese funds for the development of Manchurian industries.

"Further efforts are being made to improve economic and financial relations with China, particularly North China. On April 1 the system of concentrating in the Central Bank exchange transactions between Manchoukuo and the Kwangtung Territory on the one hand, and North China, Central China and Mengchiang on the other, was enforced. On May 1 the restrictions on the amount of money carried back to North China by migrant Chinese laborers, and remittances to that part of China, were eased.

Central Bank's Business

"To cope with the new situation at home and abroad the Central Bank reorganized its personnel and made other changes in order to improve its business, with the result that business has continued to show sound improvement. The highest currency issue during the period under review was 991,000,000 yuan (including coins), recorded on January 1, 1940, the lowest issue was 821,000,000 yuan, registered on June 12, and the average issue was 887,000,000 yuan.

Compared with the corresponding period of 1940 the highest issue increased by 303,000,000 yuan or 44 per cent, the lowest issue by 206,000,000 yuan or 34 per cent, and the average issue by 235,000,000 yuan or 35 per cent. The rising trend in the average issue was moderated somewhat in comparison with the same period of 1940. This is due to the fact that the policy of curtailing loans of financial institutions and execution of measures for absorbing idle funds held by the public have gradually been attended with satisfactory results.

"Domestic and foreign exchanges handled by the Central Bank during the period under review amounted to 10,561,000,000 yuan in value and to 1,578,000 in number, representing an increase of 28 per cent and a decrease of 16 per cent respectively in comparison with the corresponding period of 1940.

Economic Situation

"Notwithstanding the fact that Manchoukuo economic circles during the first half of last year were in no small way adversely affected directly and indirectly by changes in the international situation, the economic situation on the whole continued to progress calmly, thanks to the united cooperation of the Government and people in following closely the principle of concentrating upon essential needs, and a policy of strict retrenchment.

As the present international situation is extremely complicated, it is difficult to foretell when sudden changes may occur and seriously affect Manchoukuo economy. In consequence the Government and people should fully appreciate the gravity of the current emergency, cooperate more than ever with an indomitable spirit, and should be constantly prepared to cope with the situation.

"The responsibilities of financial institutions are likewise great. These institutions should make positive efforts to meet as much as possible the demand for funds necessary for strengthening national defense and Manchoukuo's economic power. At the same time it is equally important that they further economize in and rationalize the use of funds, while also endeavoring to absorb idle funds by devising all possible measures in order thereby to regulate purchasing power to the minimum."

(The End)

Today's Sports

ICE SPORTS

Winter games; Meiji Shrine Athletic Meet, second day of Kanto championships at the Shibaura rink, Shiba-ku, Tokyo. 7:30 a.m.

SUMO

Professional matches, third day of spring tournament, at Kokugikan amphitheater, Ryogoku, Tokyo. Main events around 2 p.m.

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued from Page 6)

she had handed out to him already amounted close to ten ryo, yet she had not improved a bit. To be sure, one never could tell what sort of remedy "that beast," being what he was, bought with the money she gave him. "Really, he's a hateful beast. He's no better than a dog."

"Who are you speaking about?" I inquired.

"That beast who is my husband, of course. Again he's taken out O-gen today, and I haven't the least idea where they've gone, nor what they're doing."

"Isn't O-gen your daughter-in-law?"

"A daughter-in-law or whatever else she might be, she, too, is a beast."

At this moment O-gen herself entered the room. The old woman glanced at her finely-developed figure of about 20 years. "O-gen," she said, "I know all about it, I tell you," and glared at her. O-gen and the old man, she remarked, bitterly, were a suspicious pair.

As I went out of the house, I found the old man waiting for me at the door. He begged me not to encourage his wife with any such statement as that an operation would cure her. He was counting on getting the old woman's savings after her death and was worried lest an operation use up that money.

The next day, on re-visiting the old woman, I found that her swelling had gone down a bit. The patient was happy and her attitude toward me had undergone a slight change. Then an old woman of about her age dropped in at the house, apparently on her way back from her morning visit to the market. The two conversed on all sorts of trifling matters. They talked about how an operation to remove the serous fluid from the patient's body might result in her recovery.

"Do you intend to have it taken out?"

"About that—I wonder if it couldn't be done free of charge."

"Still, once you're sure that it will cure you, you might as well have the fluid taken out for you. It isn't as if you haven't any money. Besides, it's better than losing your life."

The patient cast a furtive glance at me. It seems she feared my hearing this part of their talk.

"At present," she said, with a glum look, "I can't even pay for my medicine."

She thought for a while and placed three nickel coins (15 sen) on the mat—it was to be my fee.

Personal Calls

On the fifth day or so after I moved to the village of Minami-Koizumi I decided, on the advice of the master of the Ishioka household, to give a banquet by way of announcing the opening of my medical practice. I intended to invite over 30 men and was told that, of the prominent ones, I had better make personal calls to extend the invitation in the following order. Suisha no Gohei,[*] the Ward Chief, and Kami no Seitaro[*]—these three were said to be important. Perhaps I had better call on Itabashi no Genzaemon,[*] also.

Gohei, a man of arrogant bearing, was a member of the village assembly. It was his boast that he never bowed his head to anyone but the Emperor. As I humbly made my salutations and extended to him the invitation, he listened while standing, saying "Oh, is that so?" He spoke to me in a pompous manner, precisely as if he were dealing with a traveling entertainer who had come to ask him a favor. However, as we talked on and he gradually warmed up to his subject gave vent to his righteous indignation about the state of society in a fervent oratorical tone. Then I went round to the home of Genzaemon, an old man past 90 years of age. Since the death of his wife, Genzaemon had found a woman of about 60 for a companion and the two were living together. Talking in my presence of their dissipations of former years, they showed off to me by making love to each other, which ill became their age.

All this, in brief, is an epitome of the peasants here—of their miserliness, their demoralization, their arrogance, their sensuality.

This story describes the life of simple peasants in the village of Minami-Koizumi, at the southern fringes of the city of Sendai, in Northeast Japan. A representative work of the Naturalist literature of the soil, it depicts local color and makes liberal use of provincialisms in an unceremonious fashion. A subjective fervor, wild and rough-hewn, flashes through the tale.

Seika Mayama was born in 1879 in the city of Sendai. Leaving the Second Higher School before completing his pre-medical course, he went to Tokyo, became a disciple of Fuyo Oguri, and started his career as a short-story writer. His Minami-Koizumi Mura (The Village of Minami-Koizumi), published in 1907, is the most widely known of his works. He has also written dramatic pieces, of which Dai-ichi-nin-sha (The Foremost Man) and Umarezarishi Naraba (Had One Not Been Born) are social dramas in the style of Henrik Ibsen.

Later becoming a playwright of Shinpa-geki, or plays of the New School (modern) Theater as differentiated from the classical Kabuki, he withdrew from the literary circle for some time. With the publication of the dramatic work Genboku to Choei (Genboku and Choei) in 1924, however, interest in his work revived. Also, by publishing the historical dramas Taira no Masakado and Sakamoto Ryuma, he came to be ranked as a first-rate author in this field of writing. Furthermore, he is celebrated as a student of Saikaku.[†] His collections of stories include such titles as Minami-Koizumi Mura, Hangyaku Jidai no Masakado (Masakado During the Age of Revolt), and Nogi Shogun (General Nogi.)—(K.B.S.)

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[*] In the old days, when only samurai and the governing class were privileged to adopt surnames, it was the custom to identify certain people of some importance with their occupation, trade, or the particular locality in which they lived. Merchants and professional people usually adopted such designations as "house names." Thus Suisha no Gohei may be translated as Gohei of the Water-mill; Kami no Seitaro as Seitaro of the Upper Section; and Itabashi no Genzaemon as Genzaemon of a place called Itabashi.

[†] Saikaku, was a titan of Realist literature who flourished during the Genroku era (1688-1703).

EQUAL TAX BURDEN STRESSED BY ASAHI

Proposed Lowering of Exemption Level Explained—Entire Nation Must Cooperate

The burden of taxation must be borne as equitably as possible by the entire nation, says the Asahi in commenting on the proposed increase in direct taxes. A consistent logical system must be established in securing funds to defray war costs. The projected increase in direct taxes is a natural step to make them conform to the new system initiated by the recent increase in indirect taxes.

The proposed lowering of the exemption level for both classified and general income taxes is in accordance with the same principle, it is pointed out. It is only fair that in wartime the entire population, including even those with small incomes, should serve the nation by sharing proportionately in the tax burden. It goes without saying that as for those who profit directly because of the war should be taxed very heavily.

High Rate for Rich

Under the new proposed schedule, those having incomes of more than ¥500,000 will be very highly taxed. Certain kinds of inheritances will also be very heavily taxed under the basic wartime rule of taxing to the utmost limit those most able to pay. Accordingly it is estimated that the tax revenue for the 1942-1943 fiscal year will reach ¥7,000,000,000 in contrast to the ¥4,280,000,000 raised during the 1941-1942 fiscal year.

Railway rates have already been advanced as have tobacco prices. The postal rates are also to be raised shortly. Although as a matter of policy postal rates should be kept as low as possible, as a temporary wartime expediency the new rates cannot be regarded as objectionable.

The entire public attitude toward taxes needs to be changed, for former financial theories are no longer applicable. The entire nation is fighting a war, and war requires money, so everyone must pay. Such must be the new public conception of taxes, the Asahi concludes.

The 100 million people of Japan are firmly resolved to cooperate with the Government in its plan of effecting the fifth tax increase since the outbreak of the China Affair from April 1 in order to cover the vast war expenditures.

Commenting on the subject, Makoto Kiyono, a secretary of the Finance Ministry's Revenue Bureau, stated that the proposed increase, in parallel with the raising of railway fares, postal charges, indirect levies, etc., will no doubt prove a weighty burden on the general public but that the people of Japan are still getting off easy as compared with those living in Germany, Italy, America and Britain.

First Increase in 1938

The increase in taxes during the emergency period is inevitable declared Mr. Kiyono, and since the start of the China Affair, the first increase in levy was effected in 1938 when the national revenue was increased by some ¥300 million. Subsequently, in 1939, 1940 and 1941, the taxes were raised by ¥200 million, ¥800 million and ¥630 million respectively, the amount to be shouldered by one Japanese subject as a result having reached ¥50.33.

In Germany, however, he continued, the amount allocated to each person in 1940 was ¥522.44; in Italy, ¥129.32; in America, ¥192.64 and in Britain, ¥563.35. It is clear by comparing the figures that the burden of tax per person in Germany and Britain is approximately ten-fold, and that of America, about three to four times that of each Japanese if the local taxes are taken into calculation.

The ex-warehouse tax and the tax on brewage in Japan is only ¥100 per koku (about 40 gallons) but in Britain and the United States, the amount is ¥3,290, and ¥810 respectively for the same quantity.

In England, the officials are raising the rates at random, Mr. Kiyono explained, the income tax, for instance, having been raised considerably in 1939, and two drastic increases having been effected during 1940. Since the outbreak of war with Germany, some ¥12 billion have been brought to bear additionally upon the people of Britain in taxes, the outstanding of which being the excessive profit duty.

This tax was introduced in England in 1939 with the rate of taxation fixed at 60 per cent, but in the following year, the rate was upped to 100 per cent and accordingly, the entire amount of the excess profit was relieved of the public through taxation.

Another new tax imposed on the British public was the tax on wholesale prices. According to this ruling, one-third of the price of all commodities, irrespective of living requisites or luxuries, was collected by the Government as levies with the result that though the national revenue was increased by a wide margin, the so-called poorer classes of people were made to suffer considerably.

Continuing, Mr. Kiyono declared that in the United States, tax increases were effected twice during 1940, levying $252 million from the income of individuals and $70 million from the income of corporations. An excess profit tax was also instituted in the same year. Further, in 1941, a broad increase was effected for the rate of tax on the incomes of individuals as well as of corporations, on the capital stock tax, the inheritance tax and the consumption tax, planning for another huge increase in tax during this year by which, it is hoped, the State will realize an increased income of about $15 billion.

GREEKS COMPLAIN TO POPE

Say Britain Holding Up Grain Purchased From Australia

Transocean

MILAN, December 27.—The Orthodox Archbishop and Metropolitan of Athens some time ago appealed to His Holiness Pope Pius XII to use his influence and good office to persuade the British Government to release the grain bought by Greece from Australia, which is now being held up in Egypt, the Catholic organ Italia reported yesterday.

The German and Italian authorities have officially assured that the grain totalling 14,000 tons would be used exclusively for provisioning the Greek civilian population.

Britain, it was revealed however, has rejected this request by notifying the Greek Government that she was willing to purchase this shipment of grain for her own use and would make refunds to the Greek buyers.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice

Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 8, 9, 10 a.m.; 12, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 11 p.m.

TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7, and 10 p.m.

Radio Exercise: 7, 8:50 a.m. (National schools).

Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.

National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.

Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.

Wartime Housekeeping Hour: 10:30 a.m.

Program Announcement: 5:30 p.m.

Juvenile Hour: 10:30 a.m.

Tuesday

—Morning—

6:30 Serial Talk on "The World Historic Significance of the War of Greater East Asia," by Toyoo Ogushi.

7:30 "National Resolutions," by Dr Somei Uzawa.

8:00 News: "Violin Concerto in D major ("Italia") (Paganini) by records.

10:00 News: Juvenile Hour.

10:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: Talk on "Scrap Iron and Ships."

11:00 National School 2nd-Class Hour: Drama "Brother's Departure to the Front," by Hiroshi Shiraishi and others.

—Afternoon—

12:00 Time; News; Organ solo by Masao Ogure; War Song Album; Wind Music.

1:00 Narration "Hawaiian Islands." (Y. Uyeda) by Kou Mihashi.

1:30 Talk on "National Reform Life," by K. Kodama.

2:00 National School 2nd-class Hour: Drama "Omura Masujiro," by Tenji Okagawa and others.

2:30 Music and Radio Exercise for workers.

4:00 Serial Wartime National Education: "Geopolitics of the Pacific Ocean (1)," by Joji Ezawa.

5:50 Program Announcement.

—Evening—

6:00 News for little nation: Sumo Matches Spring Tournament 3rd Day Scenes (Phonofilm); Little Nation's Hour: Talk on "The Japanese Sword," by Sekiji Naruse.

6:30 Talk on "The Establishment of the New East Asia Economy," by Dr. Tomosaburo Takagi; News.

8:00 Kabuki Drama Stage Relay "Kumagai Shutsujin" or "Kumagai Departs for the Front," by Koshiro Matsumoto and others.

9:00 Military Affairs Announcement; News; Cello solo by Tadashi Sakakibara; "Pastral Dance" (Beethoven), "Sonata in G major, 2nd and 3rd movements" (Sammartini), "Aria" (Bach), "Menuet" (Boccherini) and others.

10:00 Time; Today's War Situation and News.

11:00 News.

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General

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FUNERAL services will be arranged by the Tokyo Hanawa Sosai Co., Ltd., 6 Kudan 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tel. Kudan 33-4320, 3469. All legal formalities including applications to police station for death certificates will be taken care of. Tents and other requirements will be furnished gratis. Will also arrange motorcars, priests, church and graveyard. No tips required.

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JAPANESE lady gives Japanese lessons to foreigners in Tokyo and Yokohama after 5 p.m. Box 453, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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NON-DESIGNATED foreign lady gives piano lessons, either at her or pupil's home. Can offer use of piano for practising. Apply Box 567, Japan Times, Yokohama.

WELL educated Japanese woman, aged 50, gives Japanese lessons to foreigners. Please apply Box 447, Japan Times, Tokyo.

YOUNG lady gives French and English lessons. Terms moderate. Please apply Box 570, Japan Times, Yokohama.

For Sale

COMPLETE dinner set, 140 pieces, also polished crystal set, 54 glasses, 12 crystal plates, all best foreign make. Apply Box 421, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GOLF clubs, George Nicoll, Hickory Shafted; US Royal balls and typewriters. Box 425, Japan Times, Tokyo.

PIANOS, Steinweg and Yamaha, carpet, camera, books, oil painting, suit case, etc. Tel. Kanda 276.

SKI shoes and thick woolen socks. Foreign made, brand new, size around 7. Please apply Box 451, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

BICYCLES, one large size for gentleman; one small size for lady. Apply Box 450, Japan Times, Tokyo.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to Hirose Shoten, 159, 3-chome, Kominato-cho, Yokohama. Tel. 2-4097 c/o Morita.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to George Yoshida Shoten, 66 Hommoku Sannotani, Yokohama. Tel. 2-6426 c/o Kamakuraya.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku near Ebisu Station.

PIANOS, organs, Victor electric phonographs. High prices paid. Apply Miura, 23 Tamachi, Hongo-ku. Tel. Koishikawa 85-6479.

PIANO used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

SEWING machines, pianos, foreign furniture and clothing, etc., used, wanted at reasonable prices. Also specially attractive prices offered for electric motors and machines. Phone 36-5837 and ask for Shioda, or write to 20, 2 chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

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PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai ((formerly the Yokohama Office of Tokyo Piano Shokai), 7, Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel. 2-2370.

Professional Notices

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HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S. Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel, side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

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OHNO masseuse. Embassies, legations and Imperial Hotel guests are among our clients. 18, 3-chome, Shimbashi. Phone 43-1294. Summer branch: Karuizawa Odori.

MEDICAL

OCULIST (eye specialist), Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases, Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-5 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-3890.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist, English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m. 3-8 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculists and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m., except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

DR. H. Shimasaki, Shimbashido Hospital, blood disease specialist. Tsutsumi Daiichi Bldg., 20 Shimbashi 1-chome, Shiba-ku, south of Dai-Iti Hotel, near Shimbashi Station and Shimbashi Kitaguchi tram stop. Hours: 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sundays and holidays until 12 noon. English and German spoken.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities. 200 yards from Meguro tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-110, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata Sanatorium—the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

SILK OPENS QUIET, THEN GROWS BRISK

Home-Use Silk Changes Hands Daily in Lots of 500-800 Boxes Toward Week-End

Special to Japan Times and Advertiser

YOKOHAMA, January 12.—The New Year's spot market opened very quietly and was enlivened toward the end of last week, when home-use silk changed hands daily in quantities of 500 to 800 boxes, although export silk business ebbed materially and was limited daily to 100 bales in the maximum by the scarcity of offerings. The prices were supported or a little stronger over the week, at the end of which white 13/15s., grade D was priced at ¥1,520, white 20/22s., grade A at ¥1,500 and yellow 20/22s., grade A at ¥1,450. The demand was actual and speculative nearly in equal proportions and centered on low grades of 20/22s. The same demand continued actively all over the country since the end of the old year, it is reported, and having taken up the main portion of the provincial supply, it shifted to Yokohama and Kobe, where even the low grades sold out against it, and the fine grades began to be required, or from the Grade C to the Grades B and A in turn. All the goods were home-use silk; for export silk was too little offered to meet the demand at a moderate price. The stocks dwindled away in consequence and stood only at a little over 42,000 bales, a loss of about 17,000 bales from December 9, 1941. All grades of white and yellow 20/22s. are said to have become very light in supply except the highest grade.

Futures Open Calm

The futures market opened very tranquilly, too, for the New Year under the self-control of its people. Price movements being restricted, speculative buying and selling were uninteresting, and business slackened off. The prices were easy. All people were impressed with this idea that the prices could not be brought up too much against the actual paralyzed condition of the export market and that in the existing circumstances, ¥15.99 was an absolutely maximum limit. All in the market, therefore, only operated within this limited range, which depressed their actions and consequently diminished business.

During December, the total arrivals at Yokohama and Kobe rose 1,317 bales over the figure for November, with 32,476 bales, which is ascribed to reeling hurried up generally toward the year-end. For January, the opinion is that the total might perhaps be one-half of that for December at most.

December re-shipments into the interior were unequally large for a number of months past, with about 35,000 bales, which cut considerably into the stocks, eliminating the cause for apprehensions as to a pressure on the prices from an overstock.

Cutting into the stocks continued at the turn of the New Year; for from January 1 to 8 the arrivals at Yokohama and Kobe totaled only 2,834 bales on a daily average of 355 bales, against which the domestic sales remained active and totaled practically 3,205 bales for the three business days, the 6th to the 8th, at a daily average of more than 1,000 bales.

To Discuss Output

On January 17 the third meeting of the Government Silk Committee will be held for the object of considering plans for the production of silkworm eggs, cocoons, and raw silk for 1942. In this connection, it is reported that the year's cocoon production planned will be most probably unchanged from that for 1941, or 80,000,000 kwamme, despite the conversion of about 130,000 chobu of mulberry farms into rice and other staple food fields in 1941 under the new national food policy, which may be compensated for, however, by an increased quantity of cocoon production per tanbu of mulberry farms as officialy encouraged at present; while the planned total output of raw silk (filatures) will possibly be about 400,000 bales as against 450,000 bales for 1941. Of this total, no more than about 200,000 bales might be shipped to Yokohama and Kobe, according to the calculation made by a party that another half will be tested and disposed of locally; for from March next all provincial Conditioning Houses will start the classification tests of raw silk as arranged at present, their total testing capacity being estimated at 250,000 bales a year. If this is truly the case, the yearly consignments to Yokohama would be only about 150,000 bales, which are very much under what the port has received in the past as the largest center of distribution of raw silk in the country, and the raw silk trade would take a form of localization at least for one-half instead of the past centralization in the export ports for the chief part.

Previous Report Corrected

The previous report that the spring reeling of raw silk will be commenced earlier this year than usual is corrected by another news that generally the reeling will probably be far behind the usual time for some reasons, including the short supply of fuel, the most big mills being closed perhaps to the end of January, or a half month longer than usual. Still cocoons will be generally so short supplied as to make it probably impossible for all reelers to continue work up to the new cocoon season, but they might be compelled again to shut-down their mills for a long period.

39 Amalgamated

With the progress of the new financial structure movement, 39 small mutual financing companies were amalgamated by the bigger ones last year, it was disclosed Monday by the Finance Ministry. The total number of this money institution as of December 31 last year was registered at 113 companies, the Ministry adds.

Bank of Japan Accounts

January 12
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,136,573
Over Issues	436,573
Deposits	726,909
Loans	446,549

British Economy Gravely Menaced

Loss of Hongkong Exposes Imperial Route Between England, India to Japanese Submarine Attacks—Food Supply to Be Cut

With the loss of Hongkong, the irrecoverable reverses suffered by the British forces at the hands of the Japanese Army in Malaya as the Japanese naval and air supremacy over the southwestern Pacific which has exposed the so-called "Imperial Route" between England and India to the danger of being attacked by Japanese undersea craft, the economic foundation of Great Britain is now on the verge of collapse, says the Yomiuri.

The lightning speed with which Japan is crushing the armies of the United States and Britain on the Philippines and Malaya has caused a great consternation among the peoples of the United States and Britain, and made President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill take to desparate efforts to prevent the rushing tide of the triumphant Japanese from breaking through their last line of defense in the southwestern Pacific, drawn aslant from Singapore down to New Zealand via Australia.

Their efforts to protect India and other British insular possessions in that region against Japan, however, are hardly likely to meet the success predicted by their trusted commander-in-chief of the combined British and American forces in the southwestern Pacific area, General Sir Archibald Wavell, when he assumed that post several days ago.

Economically Untenable

The United States and Britain will undoubtedly try their best to turn the current war into a protracted one, but Britain will never be able to prevent its great economic system, chiefly resting upon its great dominions and colonies in the Orient, from breaking up from within.

All the industries in England practically depend on the supply of raw materials from the territories overseas. Coal and nitrate are the only materials which England can provide for its industries. The percentage of self-sufficiency of other vital raw materials are as follows:

Name of material	Percentage
Iron and steel	69.69
Oil*	2.43
Copper	0.08
Lead	6.18
Aluminum	3.33
Zinc	0.39
Manganese	0.30
Nickel	0.00
Tin	7.58
Tungsten	2.36
Antimony	0.00
Quick silver	0.00

How seriously the economy of England would be affected by the loss of its territories in southeastern Asia and Australia, will be fully illustrated by the tables below which give the amounts of tin, oil, iron, zinc, bauxite and chromium produced in these dominions and colonies: (Unit—1,000 metric tons):—

	Burma	M'ya	India	Australia	B. Empire (Total)
Tin	4.5	59.1	—	3.3	72.4
Oil	1.121	—	—	—	1,606.0
Iron	—	—	1,344.0	—	7,350.0
Zinc	—	—	252.0	—	439.3
Bauxite	—	13.8	11.4	3.3	28.5
Chromium	—	—	16.0	24.1	254.3

Extent of Loss

The loss of control over the dominions and territories in East Asia by the British Government will, thus, cripple the industry of England. Much more serious in nature than this, however, would be the acute shortage of food which will be created in England following the blockade of supply lines between England and East Asia by the Japanese Navy. It is true that England can provide milk and potatoes for its people, but how about meat, flour, sugar, butter, cheese, and other vital foodstuffs?

Food to Grow Scarce

When the supply of materials by India, Australia, Burma and New Zealand is cut by the Japanese Navy, England will become unable to supply to its people even milk and potatoes because of lack of fodder and fertilizer, causing probably the gravest social unrest which England has ever experienced in its history.

There is another question which will greatly annoy all English capitalists following the loss of the dominions and colonies in the Orient. That is the loss of all the industries under British management in these dominions and territoties in which they invested £1,640,000,000 in 1930, which constituted 43 per cent of the whole amount of capital invested by London businessmen in the dominions and colonies overseas.

GOV'T, BUSINESSMEN HOLDING CONFERENCE

Economic Leaders Warn Against Optimism Regarding Southern Resources

Asking for redoubled cooperation by economic leaders toward the smoother functioning of the war economy, the Government, at the get-together meeting to be held at the Premier Hideki Tojo's official residence today, will warn against the prevailing optimistic views regarding the natural resource supplies from the southern regions where military operations are successfully progressing in all directions. State Ministers will stress the necessity of completing the new industrial structure as soon as possible.

The conference was planned to clarify the Government's policy toward the war economy and keep closer the liaison between Government and money, industrial and trade circles. The Government officials to attend will be Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi, Communications Minister Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima, Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, president of the Planning Board, and other high-ranking men.

Economic leaders who were invited to the meeting are Ginjiro Fujihara, president of the Industrial Equipment Corporation, Hachisaburo Hirao, president of the Iron and Steel Control Association, Baron Bunkichi Itoh, president of the Mine Control Association, Kenjiro Matsumoto, president of the Coal Control Association, Shingo Tsuda, president of the Japan Federation of Spinners Associations, Koshiro Shiba, president of the Japan Federation of Shipbuilders Associations, Takashi Isaka, president of the Japan Industrial Club, Dr. Takuo Godo, president of the Central Union of Industrial Associations, Tadaharu Mukai, chairman of the board of directors of the Mitsui and Company, Kiyoshi Goko, president of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Koichi Kawakami, governor of the Industrial Bank of Japan.

Main Points Stressed

The main points which will be stressed by the Government at the meeting today are understood as follows:

1. The occupation by the Japanese troops of the producing areas of natural resources in the southwestern Pacific is casting a bright light upon industrial activities in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere so that some economic leaders declare it is no longer necessary to consolidate the poor-equipped factories and dispose of idle facilities. Several years will pass, however, before natural resources in the southern regions begin to vitalize Japan's industry. The Government will strengthen economic control and still apply the priorities system.

2. One of the most important missions assigned to economic circles at present is to operate the shipbuilding facilities at the fullest capacity and increase the shipping bottoms to such an extent that vital materials may satisfactorily be transported from the southern regions to Japan. For this purpose, the Government decided to improve the iron and steel distribution to shipyards at the Cabinet meeting held on January 9. Industrialists should cooperate with the authorities in the placing of idle facilities on the most efficient operations and the smooth functioning of the Industrial Equipment Corporation.

N.Y. Stock Continues Weak Under Pressure Of Depressing News

The tone in Wall Street on Saturday was quite weak and deals were extremely scarce, according to a Domei report from New York via Buenos Aires. Prices were easy on account of pessimistic views as to the future of the War of Greater East Asia and increased taxation. The list closed for the day in the same weak tone. The New York Stock Exchange memberships were sold at the rate of $22,000, which was $2,000 lower than on Friday and as much as $13,000 lower than on the corresponding day of last year.

GROUP TO CONTROL MACHINERY FORMED

Seimei Hara Is Named President—Members Approve By-Laws and 1942 Budget

The inaugural meeting of the Precision Machinery Control Association, the first of its kind in the machinery manufacturing industry, was held last Saturday at the Electric Club, Marunouchi, under the auspices of the Key Industrial Organizations Control Ordinance. At the same time, Seimei Hara, president of the Osaka Machinery Manufacturing Company, was appointed president of the new control agency.

Commerce and Industry Vice-Minister Etsusaburo Shiina, Sentaro Sato, director of the Machinery Bureau of the Ministry, and other officials attended the meeting as guests.

After Mr. Hara, in his capacity of the chairman of the organizing committee, reported on the completion of the preparations, machinery manufacturers present approved the by-laws and the 1942 budget estimates of the association, and then recommended Mr. Hara to the Commerce and Industry Ministry as the candidate for the presidency of the association.

The Ministry accepted the recommendation at once and named Mr. Hara for the post. After a brief recess, the new president appointed directors, secretaries and trustees, while the post of managing-director was assumed concurrently by Mr. Hara himself.

The new directors are Shigeta Mitsune, managing-director of the Japan Machine Tool Manufacturers' Association, Kentaro Kaneda of the Niigata Iron Works, Saburo Boto of the Machine Tool Company, and Muyahiko Hisatomi of the Osaka Iron Works.

Meanwhile, members of the organizing committee for the Metal Industry Control Association met in conference last Saturday at the Koa Kaikan, Tsukiji, and decided to recommend Hajime Suzuki, managing-director of the Furukawa Electric Industry Company, to the Commerce and Industry Minister as the candidate for the presidency.

Nitrogen Issues Due

New issues of the Japan Nitrogen Fertilizer Company amounting to ¥20,000,000 will be floated through the underwriters syndicate on January 20. Out of the total, ¥11,000,000 will be taken up by the syndicate and the remaining ¥9,000,000 is to be offered for public subscription. Underwriters include the Industrial Bank of Japan, Bank of Chosen, Dai-Ichi Bank, Mitsui Bank, Mitsubishi Bank, Yasuda Bank, One-Hundredth Bank, Sumitomo Bank, Tokai Bank, Sanwa Bank, Nomura Bank and Kobe Bank.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	137.0	+ .90
N.Y.K., new, short-term	93.9	+ .30
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	101.1	− .70
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.75	+ .03
Government bond, Kogo 5 per cent	105.85	same

FILIPINO PRODUCTS HELPING INDUSTRIES

Acquisition by Japanese Troops Of Various Articles Speeds Productivity Expansion

The acquisition by the Japanese troops of hemp, well known as "Manila hemp," sugar and minerals in the Philippines will expedite the industrial productivity expansion movement of Japan, but, on the other hand, apply the brake to the national defense and shipping expansion programs of the United States, asserts Dr. Takanosuke Kaneko, a professor at the Tokyo University of Commerce, in his article entitled "Resoures in the Philippines" which appeared on the January 10 issue of the Hochi. The substance of his article follows:

"Hemp is one of the most important agricultural products in Philippine Islands and is enjoying the wide market all the world over for its superior quality. Ropes made of Manila hemp have no rival in high resistance against sea water so that they are indispensable for warships and mercantile vessels. The losses by the United States of this peculiar hemp will supply the great stumbling bloc to their wartime industry. The situation will also be aggravated by the stoppage of the supply of vital minerals such as tin, manganese, chrome, tungsten and antimony ores from the former American possession.

"Manila hemp output amounted to 3,200,000 piculs in 1937 and it is produced chiefly in the vicinity of Davao, capital of Mindanao Island, where before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia more than 3,000 Japanese had been engaged in hemp plantation.

"The second important agricultural product is sugar with its 1937 output registering at 16,000,000 piculs which are equal to the harvest in Taiwan for the same year, but 10,000 piculs less than the figure for the Netherlands East Indies. The expansion of shipping bottoms, however, is prerequisite to the smooth sugar supply from these areas. Other important agricultural products are rice, coconut oil, copra, cocoa, tobacco and corns.

"The Philippines is the largest producer of copper in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It turns out about 12,000,000 pounds of copper a year, 1,200,000 tons of iron ore. When iron ore is supplied smoothly from the Philippines and the Malay Peninsula, there will be no cause for Japan to worry."

Bill Clearings

January 12
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	192.051	159.975
Balance	27.497	25.014

The Bank of Taiwan, Limited
Established 1899
President: Yakichi Suitsu, Esq.
Vice-President: Masahiko Wada, Esq.
Directors:
Kenji Yamamoto, Esq.
Hyotaro Motohashi, Esq.
Tozo Hirano, Esq.
Fumio Narita, Esq.
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH
TOKYO BRANCH:
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku.
F. Tadaki, Esq., Manager
BRANCHES and AGENCIES:
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Kwantung:—Dairen.
China:—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Shanghai, Swatow.
Java:—Batavia, Semarang, Sourabaya.
Others:—Bombay, Hongkong, London, New York, Singapore, Manila.

TOKYO, NEW, GOES UP ON KUALA CAPTURE

Continued Advance Toward Singapore Cheers Sentiment On Stock Market

Welcoming the occupation of Kuala Lumpur, the greatest British military base in Malaya except Hongkong, Tokyo Exchange moved up to the ¥137 mark in the afternoon after having quoted ¥135.20 at the closing of the morning session on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Monday, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

On receipt of the reports from Malaya of the continued advances of the Japanese Army toward Singapore, and the cables from abroad predicting the reconstruction of the Churchill Cabinet on account of the repeated defeats of the British forces on the Malay Peninsula, a bright sentiment prevailed in the market.

All shares rose abruptly during the early calls of the morning session following the forced buying by the bears. However, traders refrained from buying aggressively all high priced stocks.

In the afternoon, influenced by the steadiness of Tokyo Exchange, all the shares of defense industries advanced one after another. Especially Mitsubishi Heavy Industry, Japan Steel Tubing, Hokkaido Colliery, and Japan Mining rose remarkably. Oil shares moved up and down in a wide range. Tokyo Exchange closed at ¥137.00.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section	Clos.		Feb.	Mar.
Fuji Spin (50) ..N	66.8	d .7	66.0	65.4
Fuji, new (25)	36.7	d2.2	36.7	37.4
Kanegafuchi (50)	156.8	d3.2	156.5	157.2
Do, new (25)	99.7	d3.5	100.4	100.9
Teikoku Rayon (50)	104.0	d1.9	104.5	104.4
Teikoku Rayon (37½)	94.0	d1.5	94.8	94.1
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	....	....	77.4	78.0
Tokyo (Rayon (50)	37.0	d .8	35.3	34.9
Tokyo Light (50)	65.1	d .8	....	....
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	111.5	d1.8	110.5	111.8
Do. new (37½)	93.0	d3.0	93.7	94.9
O .S. K. (50)	101.0	d1.1	100.3	99.9
Do. new (37½)	82.5	d .6	82.5	53.3
Ishikawajima (50)	81.7	d .8	81.1	82.1
Ishikawajima (25)	53.3	u .8	53.8	54.2
Uraga Dock (50)	130.2	d3.8	130.1	88.0
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	99.0	d .7	98.0	100.0
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)	67.5	....	68.0	68.3

Government Bonds

Government bond spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Kogo 5s	105.85	105.85	105.85	105.85
Second 5s	105.80	105.80	105.80	105.80
First 4s	102.75	102.75	102.75	102.75

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	135.2	137.0	135.1	137.0
N. Y. K., old	110.5	112.5	110.2	112.0
N. Y. K., new	93.4	94.9	93.0	93.9
Kanegafuchi Spin.	157.2	158.0	156.3	157.6
Kanegafuchi, new	99.8	101.3	99.8	101.1
Teikoku Rayon, n.	93.5	94.5	93.3	94.5
Osaka Stock, new	94.0	95.5	94.0	95.3
S. M. Railway	68.1	68.7	68.1	68.7
Mitsubishi Heavy	99.6	100.6	99.6	100.6
Tokyo Light	65.2	65.5	65.2	65.5
Hitachi Works	75.5	76.1	75.5	76.1
Japan Steel Tube	75.6	76.6	75.6	76.6
Japan Oil	83.1	84.2	83.1	84.2
Japan Mining	65.0	65.7	65.0	65.7
Manchuria Ind	60.6	60.9	60.6	60.9

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihonbashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
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BUSINESSMEN OVERSEAS

Leading Business Figure of Fuzan, Korean Corridor, Is Gentaro Kashii—Takenosuke Ogura Is Veteran Banker, Competent Manager of Taikyu

By HIROMU HIGUCHI

Author of "Mighty Money Men," "Money Penners," "Business Behind the Barrage, Etc.

The leading figure of the business world of Fuzan, the corridor of the peninsula, is Gentaro Kashii. During the closing decades of the Meiji era, many Japanese speculators went to this port town, and some engaged in the reclamation of land, public engineering and building while others in fishery.

Mr. Kashii is one of these people, who has fought his way up to the present high position in the society of the port city with pick and shovel. Another outstanding businessman of Fuzan is Fusataro Sakoma.

The most well known businessman of Taikyu, one of the great commercial centers of Chosen, is Takenosuke Ogura, who is a veteran banker as well as a competent manager of corporations. Recently he has become more famous as a successful promoter of water-power enterprises. Today the position he occupies in the power industry of Chosen is quite large.

Yuki, the terminus of the Hsinking-Zumen Railway, on the eastern coast of Chosen, is one of the rising industrial cities in North Chosen. A number of new industries which sprang up in the city after the Manchurian Incident, has produced a number of wealthy merchants and industrialists there. The most talked-about character among these people in the city today is Naosaburo Nakamura, who has accumulated great riches through real estate business, and the operation of timber, cement and mining enterprises. He was also engaged in the trade of the special product of Chosen. At present, his business territory covers the whole of North Chosen and a part of Manchoukuo. They say that Mr. Nakamura was smart enough to detect the rise of inflationary trends in Chosen following the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, and made most of the inflation to make money.

The man who has most skillfully ridden over the waves of the mining boom in the peninsula in recent years will probably be Saio Kobayashi, whose assets at present are estimated at some ¥50,000,000. He owns the Kobayashi Mining Company and several other corporations.

Before he had come to Chosen to become a multi-millionaire almost overnight, Mr. Kobayashi was an obscure official of a Government office in Japan Proper. His father had been one of those crazy prospectors, always wandering from mountain to mountain with pick and pan. He learned the rudiments of prospecting from his father, unconsciously preparing himself for the day when destiny will make him the top figure of the mining industry of the peninsula.

Beside Mr. Kobayashi, there is an army of upstart businessmen who have made their pockets heavy with gold, thanks to the mining boom which swept the land soon after the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident and also the present China Affair.

The influence of the millionaires most of whom are military officers and high-ranking officials who served under the Li administration and great landowners in the economy of Chosen cannot be ignored, although few of them can be classed as business men of modern type, and many of them are not so active in the forefront of business as Japanese money-men.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1942

The Opening of Military Operations On the D.E.I.

The Government has just announced the commencement on January 11 of military operations against the Netherlands East Indies. The statement of the Government announcing this new development also reveals that the Imperial Navy has already engaged the forces of the Netherlands East Indies in battle.

It may be recalled that on the day following Japan's declaration of war on the United States and the British Empire on December 8, the Netherlands Government in exile at London declared war against Japan. The Japanese Government, however, declined at the time to recognize this action of a pretended government which had no existence in fact.

Japan has regarded the War of Greater East Asia as a war directed against the United States and Great Britain. The purpose of the war is to emancipate East Asia by eliminating from this area all American and British elements which for many years have outrageously exploited it in every possible way. Regarding the action of the Netherlands Government in exile as irrelevant to the object of the war, and further hoping to prevent the unnecessary spread of hostilities to the East Indies, the Japanese Government had up until January 11 put up with the provocative actions of the Dutch.

In complete disregard of the Japanese attitude of forbearance, however, the Netherlands Government has ever since the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia been talking of resisting Japan in collaboration with the United States and Great Britain. It has circulated propaganda of the most vicious character against our country, thereby leaving no question in the eyes of the world as to its violently hostile attitude toward Japan.

Recently the Netherlands Government has cooperated with the United States and Great Britain in establishing at Surabaya the headquarters for the Unified Command of the Allied Forces which has been organized in an attempt to enable the United States and Great Britain to recuperate from the crushing defeats administered to them by the Imperial Army and Navy. This action left us with no doubt that the Netherlands Government had decided to take active measures of opposition against the operations of our Imperial Forces.

In view of such developments, the Government of Japan, moved by the desire to promote the proper execution of its strategic plans, naturally had no choice but to open attack upon the forces of the Netherlands East Indies with the object of eliminating the hostile character of the Dutch colony in East Asia.

There must be no doubt whatever that the operations of the Imperial Forces against the East Indies are for the sole purpose of wiping out of existence the military influence of the Netherlands Government and the Governments of the United States and Great Britain to which it looks for guidance. In taking military action against the Dutch colony, Japan has no intention of opposing the inhabitants of the East Indies.

The spread of the War of Greater East Asia to the East Indies will come to mean the liberation of the inhabitants of that country in common with the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, the Malay Peninsula, and Burma from vicious American and British influences. This development is of vital importance to the colony to which an opportunity has now been opened to regenerate itself as a unit among the countries which comprise the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Japan has thought much and done much for the welfare of the Netherlands East Indies. In April, 1940, when the European conflict threatened to spread to the Netherlands, the Imperial Government communicated to the belligerents its intention of maintaining the status quo with regard to the Dutch dependency. In view of its close economic ties with the Netherlands East Indies, Japan has ever worked consistently to prevent the rise of a situation which might involve that country in war with Japan which would result in a threat to the livelihood of its inhabitants. The same spirit which underlay these moves inspired the patience and forbearance of Japan in the face of the hostile actions of the Netherlands Government since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Needless to say, the most recent action of the Netherlands Government in collaborating in the establishment of the headquarters of the Unified Allied Command at Surabaya renders the continuance of this forbearance impossible. It is unfortunate that the Netherlands authorities have allowed themselves to be utilized as instruments of the Anglo-American demonstration against Japan particularly at a time when the American and British forces are in no condition to offer effective protection to the East Indies. As the result, the Netherlands Government has placed itself in a position where at last it no longer can escape the loss of the entire East Indies.

SINGAPORE DOOMED TO COLLAPSE TERMINATING BRITISH DESPOTISM

Fate of Vital Military Bastion Hanging in Balance Under Japan's Offensive Supremacy

By AMAR LAHIRI

Part I

While Britain regards India as its money-box, it considers Singapore as its vital military bastion in Southeastern Asia. The Anglo-Dutch squabble over the Oriental trade in the past century signposted the importance of the then swampy island of Singhapura, the city of lions, and British imperialists detected in its layout an ideal setup for a military station to expand politico-economic incursions in Eastern Asia. Until the colonial activities of Stamford Raffles, the creator of Singapore, the British Government failed to appraise the strategic value of the island.

But soon after, it began to build it as the major port connecting East Asia with India. At the same time certain empire-minded statesmen of London visualized the commercial and strategic possibilities of the island, with the result that funds were appropriated to make it a worthy commercial outpost, while British imperialists began laying plans to utilize it as a naval base.

Before the outbreak of the first World War Singapore had developed into a thriving city and it became the chief distributing center of Malayan rubber and tin. Simultaneously, military barracks were erected and a well-equipped garrison was maintaintained. War vessels began to arrive and British naval officers were assigned the task of designing the construction of the projected naval station to command the South China Sea and the Eastern Indian Ocean. The purpose of militarizing the island at that remote time was three-fold: first to stabilize its potentiality as a commercial market place, second to keep a close watch over the then Siam and third to blanket the rising might of Japan's sea power the effectiveness of which was ably illustrated by Admiral Togo during the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5.

'Barbary Coast'

During the first decade of the current century Singapore was undeniably the "Barbary Coast of Outer East Asia." It was the happy hunting ground of the beachcombers, smugglers and unscrupulous traders and seamen. Here the hoodlums of Britain from Liverpool to Melbourne dazzled by commercial prospects began to settle, rudely disturbing the easy and contented life of the Malay people. These so-called colonists speedily acquiring wealth beyond their imagination from tin mining and rubber plantation lost themselves in scarlet pursuits. While thus the ordinary White Chappel Briton increased his racial prestige, shrewd imperialists of Westminster began dispatching naval and army strategists to hasten the transformation of the "hell-hole" as a valuable military fort of Pax Britannica.

By 1912 Singapore had grown into a fortified spot becoming the headquarters of the British East Indies Squadron. Land fortifications at that time was comparatively few, but a sizeable navy was maintained along with a garrison comprising 6,000 men. As a consequence of this militarization, the federated and unfederated states of Malaya became the political and economic appendages of the Singapore colonial administration. When the first World War broke out two years later, it played no mean role in preying on German raiders including the ill-fated Emden.

Its garrison strength was reinforced by inducting additional Indian troops and warlike preparations were maintained throughout the period of hostilities. Japan, then an ally of Britain, while convoying transports to war theaters west of the Suez, was given opportunities to utilize its port for short halts. Moreover, when a section of Indian troops revolted against the British military command resenting discriminatory treatments, Great Britain appealed to Japan for assistance in quelling the disorder, and Japanese marines were landed to restore peace and order. At that time the rigid discipline and efficiency displayed by the Japanese bluejackets caused the British military leaders on the spot to look askance at the rising superiority of the Japanese Navy.

Imperialist Aspiration

After the termination of the war, although limitation of armaments was proposed, Britain showed no inclination to declare Singapore an open commercial city; on the contrary it asserted that further fortifications were vitally needed to maintain the security of its Oriental empire. Back of this move was the imperialist aspiration to initiate steps to maintain a perpetual balance of sea power against Japan in the Southwestern Pacific.

With Singapore and Hongkong, London believed that it would be provided with required opportunities to keep vigilance over the naval program of Japan. This motive clearly disclosed that Britain militarized Singapore firstly to checkmate Japan's naval ascendancy and secondly to prop it as the jugular vein of Oriental commerce.

At the time of last World war the British effectives in Singapore numbered 10,000 regulars and about 15,000 volunteers. Its navy consisted of some 30 ships, large and small. Although on that occasion Japan fought on the side of England, the former was not allowed to exercise any share in Singapore's defense measures, except that Japanese warships were requested to patrol the high seas from the China coast to the Indian Ocean. The swift storming of German strongholds in Micronesia by Japan was not relished by Britain, because it was hoping to occupy that region to establish a mid-Pacific naval base.

No Proposal Tabled

Consequently, at the Peace Conference Britain manipulated for demilitarization of Micronesia, while no such proposal affecting Singapore was tabled. And when the League of Nations gave Japan the mandate over Micronesia, Britain having organized its world hegemony indirectly concentrated its attention to probe into Japanese activities there. As an aftermath of the failure of the disarmament plan mooted by the Anglo-American democracy, British press and empire journals began hinting that Japan was militarizing its mandated South Sea islands, regardless of categorical dementis from Tokyo.

The Washington Disarmament Conference which awarded Japan an inferior qualitative and quantitative naval ratio was no doubt patterned to maintain perpetual Anglo-American naval supremacy in the Pacific. The 5-5-3 ratio was ostensibly worked out to limit Japan's naval requirements to domestic defense; and thus the construction of Singapore as Britain's Oriental Gibraltar was highlighted as essential. Here again the discriminatory naval parity was imposed on Japan to permit Singapore to become the first line of attack against Japan in the event of a breakdown in Anglo-Japanese relations.

Work in Unison

Subsequently, as a sequel to the Manchurian affair culminating in Japan's withdrawal from the League, Britain and the United States definitely decided to work in unison to check "the onrush of yellow peril," and the fortification of Pearl Harbor and Singapore reached a new height. As Thailand remained neutral against the Anglo-American diplomatic battle with Japan on the Manchurian issue, Britain from that time began entertaining ulterior motives against the Bangkok Government.

It made no secret to Thai that Singapore was being constructed as the most formidable naval station to obstruct Japanese "interference" in East Asian affairs. And within three years Singapore became the most fortified city in Southeastern Asia. New dry docks were opened and the naval squadron was increased with the addition of a fleet of 20 vessels, the majority being light cruisers and destroyers.

Before the outbreak of the China affair, Singapore had become an offensive military station, though Britain persistently maintained its defensive character. However, open-minded strategists of London did not hesitate to aver that Singapore had been fortified to defend British territories east of India in case Japan initiated a westward move. The colossal 50,000-ton King George floating dock there is the third largest of similar kinds owned by Britain. There is another 30,000-ton dry dock and necessary ship repairing yards, military barracks and coal storages.

For Land Defense

In 1918 Singapore had only three 18-inch guns and now the hilly fortresses surrounding the city are bristling with 18, 16, 14 and 8 inches guns. As regards ships, despite the loss of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, it possesses a complement of 70 vessels including 7 cruisers, 16 destroyers and at least 15 submarines. This does not account for the reinforcements which are expected to be sent. For land defense Singapore still possesses a motley army of 30,000, while its depleted aircraft strength is in the neighborhood of 120.

Singapore assumed a definite offensive character against Japan on November, 1940 when the construction of the so-called Popham line was hurriedly begun. In October the following year as a result of a military conference among the ABCD Powers, Britain declared that it was prepared to resist "any aggression." Simultaneously General Sir Archibald Wavell, then British commander-in-chief of India, held a military parley with the representatives of the democracies in Singapore and after that large reinforcements from Australia New Zealand and India were landed, while naval strength was further bolstered, the ill-fated Prince of Wales, the birth-place of the Roosevelt-Churchill Atlantic Charter, being made the flagship.

In this manner a military ring against Japan was perfected, revealing that Singapoe had become the citadel of "stop Japan" policy of the democracies. Hence, Japan is now moving toward it to make it a signal post of its mutual prosperity policy in Greater East Asia.

Indisputable Supremacy Enjoyed

At the present moment Japan commands offensive supremacy, whereas Singapore is fighting a narrowed down defensive battle, hoping that Anglo-American relief forces supported by sizeable tank and air units would arrive in time to prevent its rapid collapse. The fall of Manila has conclusively disclosed the difficulty in rushing reinforcements to cope with Japanese advance, especially when the Japanese Navy is enjoying indisputable supremacy in the South China Sea and the Eastern Indian Ocean. The ceaseless devastating raids on Singapore and the British loss of Penang and Kuantan have greatly imperilled the remaining virility of the Pownall war mill which is now fighting desperately to gain time in order to facilitate the rushing of much-needed reinforcement.

(To Be Concluded)

Wax From Cotton

Difficulty in obtaining shipping facilities has made it impossible to obtain many materials of which ample supplies exist in foreign countries, including waxes with high melting points required for shoe, floor, furniture and automobile polishes. A domestic source of such waxes has been found in a kind of cotton which was considered of such low value that it was not marketed, but when grown was used locally. This cotton is known as Arkansas green cotton because it has a bright green color when the boll opens. It changes later to a deep brown. The green cotton yields 17 per cent of a high melting point wax worth 60 cents a pound. When the wax has been extracted by alcohol the fiber remaining provides a high-grade cellulose, the Department of Agriculture reports.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Songs of First-Line Defender

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Following is one of Yakamochi's nagauta (longer poems) entitled "Expressing Sakimori's Sentiment by Proxy."

His Majesty's word
In all reverence obeying,
I part from my wife
Though pangs it costs my breast;
I pluck up my heart
As becomes a warrior brave
And don a soldier's garb,
And sally out of the house,
When my mother dear—
Out she comes and pats my head,
While my poor sweetheart
Clings to me with passionate love.
"May you go in peace!"
Says she; "we'll pray your duty
"You may well perform,
"And then come home quick and safe."
Both her sleeves she holds
O'er her eyes to wipe the tears,
While her throat is choked.
Such tenderness makes me feel
As if I were a bird
"Clipped of wings, unable to fly."
Unwillingly I go,
Turning round to see them oft.
On and on I speed—
Further, further away from home,
Higher, e'er higher
Mountainous paths treading,
Till at last I have
Port of Naniwa reached.
Here at eventide
The boat is put to sea,
And on the morrow
The ship's prow is turned
And ready to sail.
And while we wait the fair tide—
Lo! spring mists arise,
Shrouding all the isles around,
And storks are crying
In piteous accents of grief;
Then my thoughts unbidden
Must o'er distance homeward fly,
And till the arrows
On my back rattle and sway
I sob and weep like a babe.
So full of thought for home,
Too weary to sleep I lie:
Hark! storks are crying.
Out I gaze. Lo! the sand bank.
Is wrapped in the spring haze.

This masterpiece of Yakamochi is never surpassed by any kindred poem ever composed since. It sets forth with wonderful economy of words but none the less powerful descriptive effect the pathetic scenes of leave-taking in which the young hero, evidently in his early twenties, bids farewell to his wife and parents; and it goes on to narrate how, as he awaits his first boat at Naniwa (the present Osaka) which shall take him to Chikushi isle, he ponders the great distance yawning between his home and where he is or he is soon going to be, and how, as he thinks of his beloved kinsfolk, he succumbs at last to his pent-up grief till the "arrows on his back rattle and sway." This was, however, only the imaginative picture which the sympathetic mind of Yakamochi conjured up of the pathetic experience which every Sakimori must have tasted, but no realistic pen-picture, done by an eye-witnessing artist, could have been truer to life or more pathos inspiring?

Sakimori themselves were not mute. Many of them were as valiant in expressing their loyalty toward the Throne as they were in acts of war. Their poems, though often clothed in rough and uncourtly language, or even in difficult idioms of eastern provinces, continue to this day to be sung as word-heirlooms of our brave ancient warriors. We need cite only a few of the best known specimens—songs of patriots and Sakimori—now on everybody's lips, or in everybody's heart.

Kyo yori wa
Kaerimi naku te
O-kimi no
Shiko no mi-tate to
Ideyuku ware wa
From this day on
I will, without looking back,
Serve as august shield
Against my sovereign's foe—
Here I go on my happy duty's paths!

* * *

Chiyorozu no
Ikusa nari-tomo
Koto-age sezu
Tori te kinu beki
Otoko tozo o-mo-o
A thousand, nay ten thousand strong
May be the foes pitted against him;
Yet he will not raise a hue and cry,
But will calmly go and take 'em all—
Such is he, methinks,—this hardy fellow.

* * *

Mi-tami ware
Ikeru shirushi ari
Ame tsuchi no
Sakayuru toki no
Ayeraku omoyeba
"August subjects" we are indeed.
Ours is a life truly worth living;
For heaven and earth do thrive
As they never did before—
What a great time we are born in!

Pearls of Wisdom

The most difficult character in comedy is that of the fool, and he must be no simpleton that plays that part.—Cervantes

* * *

No man is more unhappy than the one who is never in adversity; the greatest affliction of life is never to be afflicted.—Anon

* * *

To accept good advice is but to increase one's own ability.—Goethe

* * *

The gem cannot be polished without friction, nor man perfected without trials.—Chinese Proverb

* * *

We are never so ridiculous by the qualities we have, as by those we affect to have.—Rochefoucauld

* * *

The good things of prosperity are to be wished; but the good things that belong to adversity are to be admired.—Seneca

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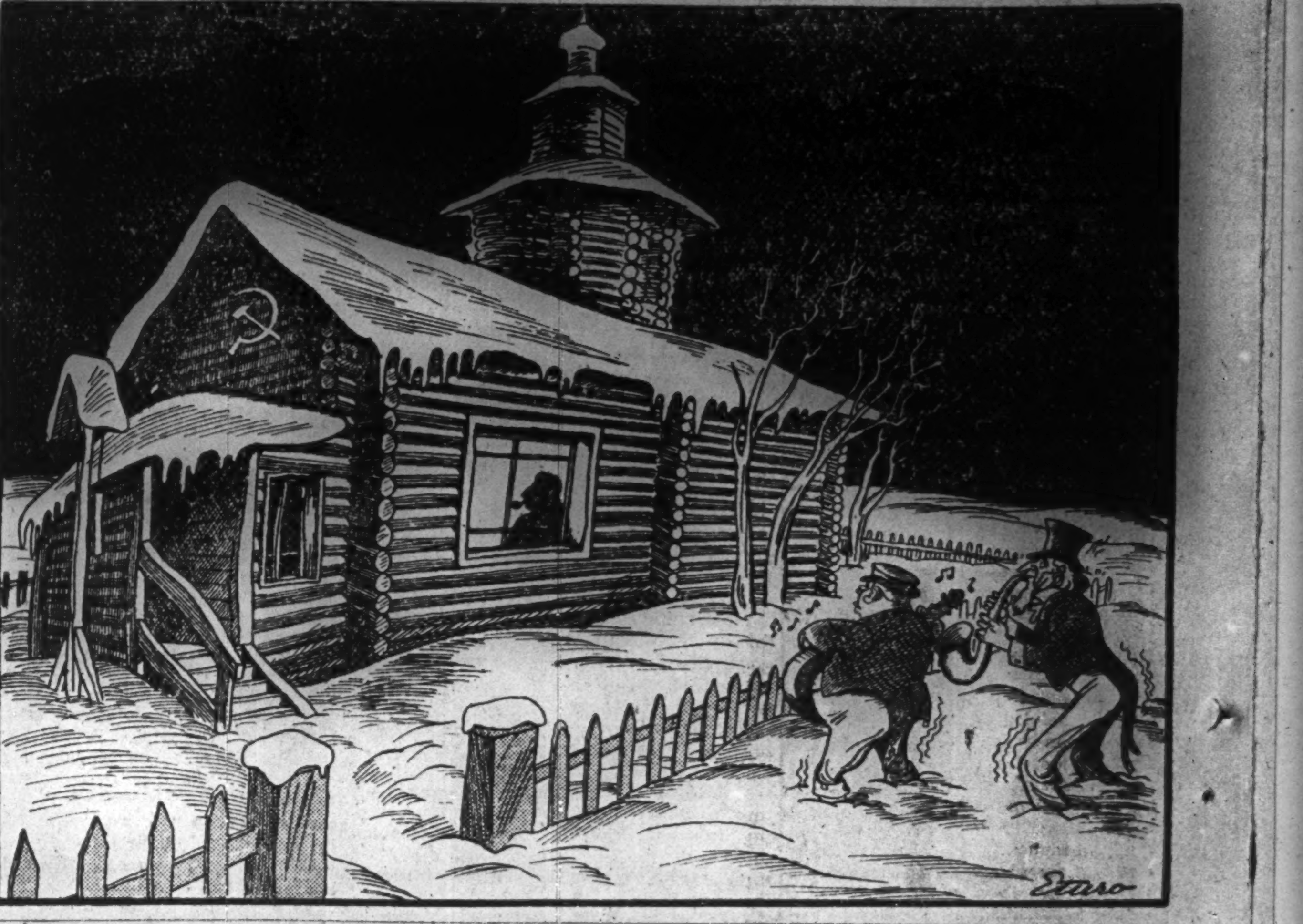
Comfort Rather Than Company



MANCHOUKUO IS NOW MAKING SOUND FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT

In Cooperation With People, Government Endeavors to Strengthen National Defense, Economic Power

Part II

Far Eastern Review

"In the execution of the budget for the current fiscal year the Government has endeavored to carry out thoroughly the policy of strict retrenchment and the principle of concentrating upon essential needs. In both the general and special accounts the amount of bonds planned for flotation has already been reduced considerably, while supplementary appropriations have been curtailed to the minimum.

"On the other hand, the Government carried out a partial revision of the internal taxation system and paid attention to increasing revenue from taxes and other sources. During the period under review, the income, from customs duties decreased somewhat, owing to the decline in the import trade resulting from the strengthening of trade control. The revenue from internal taxes, however, showed a marked increase due chiefly to the levying of additional tobacco and liquor taxes and the imposition of a new tax on sugar. National indebtedness outstanding on June 30 (1941) amounted to 1,745,000,000 yuan, comprising 931,000,000 yuan worth of domestic loans and 763,000,000 yuan worth of foreign loans.

Commodity Prices

"Commodity prices continued to fluctuate during the period under review, but the rising trend has been greatly moderated. Taking the year 1933 as the basis of comparison, the index of wholesale prices last June was 245.7, representing a rise of only 2.5 per cent over the end of 1940. Classified according to commodities, however, daily necessaries such as textile goods, lighting apparatus, fuel and foodstuffs rose considerably. In consequence the index of living cost last June was 246.04 (taking the year 1936 as the basis of comparison), registering a 5.6 per cent increase as compared with the end of 1940.

"In view of the grave bearing the rise in the prices of consumption goods in general has on the people's livelihood, the Government established the Manchuria Necessaries Supply Company and the three-stage distribution structure, namely the Import Federation, the Wholesale Dealers' Federation and the Retail Dealers' Federation, for handling consumption goods imported from Japan.

"As regards daily necessaries the Manchuria Necessaries Supply Company, the Import Federation and 32 import unions were entrusted with the control of prices and the allotment of A, B and C class commodities respectively. At the same time, various measures for strengthening control over both prices and distribution were enforced by expanding the system of official prices and the extent of the ration card system and by strengthening the economic police force. The Central Bank has also contributed toward stabilizing prices and readjusting the demand and supply of goods by cooperating with financial institutions throughout the country.

Financial Circles

"Financial circles continued to record sound development. Particularly the retrenchment policy and the principle of concentrating upon essential needs came to permeate gradually all circles from the beginning of this year, while on the other hand, measures taken for absorbing idle funds held by the public were attended with satisfactory results.

Loans of banks, including those in the Kwantung Territory, outstanding at the end of June totalled 2,859,000,000 yuan, representing an increase of 16 per cent over the end of last year. Bank deposits outstanding at the end of June amounted to 1,857,000,000 yuan, or a gain of 37 per cent over the end of 1940. The above figures do not include the Central Bank's loans to other banks and deposits made in the Central Bank by other banks.

"The increasing trend in the accommodation of bank loans was greatly moderated during the period under review. This is attributed to none other than the strict retrenchment observed in the compilation of the Government's budget and the enterprise and fund plans of various enterprise companies for 1941 in view of changes in the situation at home and abroad since last year, and to the further strengthening of the policy of curtailing loans which the banks have been following since June, 1940. Particularly the Central Bank and the Industrial Bank of Manchou, in accordance with the principle of laying emphasis upon essential needs in order to attain maximum results, sharply curtailed the advancement of funds in large amounts.

Increase in Deposits

"The continued increase in deposits notwithstanding the tightening of the money market attests to the full appreciation of the gravity of the current emergency by all ranks of the nation and their propagation of the spirit of saving in cooperation with the policies of the Government and the Central Bank.

"The total amount of savings planned for 1941 has been fixed at 1,100,000,000 yuan by taking into consideration the present situation and fund plans, and large-scale national savings campaign is under way throughout the country with the object of attaining the 1,100,000,000 yuan mark.

"In keeping with the Government's policy the Central Bank April (1941) had the Ta Hsing Kungssu institute the system of premium-bearing bonds, and also encouraged banks, commercial and industrial cooperative associations, and agricultural development cooperatives to handle premium-bearing fixed deposits for the one month beginning June 11. Those innovations were attended with goods results, the number of cases of premium-bearing bonds contracted as at end of June totalling 24,000 with the aggregate value of 49,000,000 yuan. On the other hand, premium-bearing fixed deposits exceeded 100,000,000 yuan, well ahead of the estimated deposits amounting to 30,000,000 yuan.

Cooperation Sought

"Further efforts have also been made to absorb securities, positive measures being devised for absorbing particularly national bonds. The Central Bank last year caused the establishment of the National Bonds Dealer's Association, with membership composed of leading dealers in securities. At the same time it sought the positive cooperation of ordinary banks and mutual finance companies in keeping national bonds. Moreover, the Central Bank revised the terms for advancing loans on the security of national bonds in order to encourage financial institutions to absorb national bonds. Subsequent results have been highly satisfactory.

"As regards the business condition of the Industrial Bank of Manchou, loans outstanding at the end of June (1941) amounted to 1,470,000,000 yuan, representing a 39 per cent increase over those on the corresponding day of June, 1940, while deposits outstanding totalled 849,000,000 yuan, or an increase of 35 per cent. The markedly increasing trend in loans in recent years has been moderated considerably of late.

"The business results of ordinary domestic banks have also been satisfactory. Deposits outstanding at the end of June sharply increased by 69 per cent over the year before, while loans also gained by 79 per cent. Loans recently advanced by these banks have been of an extremely sound nature. The system of banks jointly accommodating the Manchuria Cereals Company with funds, has resulted in the extension of loans to the total amount of 48,000,000 yuan by 28 banks. A similar method has also been taken since March (1941) for furnishing funds to the Ta Hsing Kungssu, and good results have been attained.

Distribution Readjusted

"At the end of the period under review there were in Manchoukuo, including the Kwantung Territory, 46 domestic banks, ten Japanese banks, five Chinese banks and two Occidental banks. The number of Occidental banks decreased by one. Among the ordinary domestic banks six received government permission to raise their capital. The Government last March decided upon general principles for readjusting the distribution of financial

(Continued on Page 4)

Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

(The Japan Times and Advertiser has arranged with the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai for publication of a special series on Contemporary Japanese Literature.)

MINAMI-KOIZUMI MURA
(The Village of Minami-Koizumi)
1907

By SEIKA MAYAMA

Farmers are the most wretched creatures on earth. This is, above all, notoriously so with the peasants of the Oshu district. Clothed in tattered garments, their women constantly give birth to children. They eke out a drab existence, foul and without hope. It is the life of the worms wandering about on the ground—a life sustained by feeding on refuse.

The old and the young, all have that complexion induced by poverty: sallow, lustreless and dry. Everyone is afflicted with gastrectasia, or dilation of the stomach. There is a drooping expression about their mouth, and something mean in the shape of their nose; but what is particularly loathsome in their aspect is the look in their eyes. They are precisely the eyes of man-fearing beasts. The way these people roll their small brown eyes in a wandering, fearful stare, with a sneer like an idiot's about their mouth, reminds one of the eyes of a gypsy.

They are by nature meanly avaricious and, besides, are clever at flattery. For over a year I lived among this type of farmers as a country doctor. It was in a community called Minami-Koizumi, in the southern edge of the city of Sendai.

Two Homes

This village had barely 200 houses, a series of long narrow shacks; and due probably to the dampness of the ground it was a place where figs throve. It consisted for the most part of farm-houses. There were two homes of Shizoku, or families descended from the samurai, a water-mill owned by Gohei, a cheap candy shop run by the woman O-hachi, and Shigezo-san's paper-lantern shop—all the others were farm-houses. Since the raising of rice was not enough to make a living the people subsisted partly on the produce from their vegetable patches.

Both old and young sought and worked at some trifling odd-job, and were constantly preoccupied with scraping pocket-money together. Whatever friendly amenities they exchanged, money matters were always eschewed. Even wives and husbands had always to be on their guard against one another, for each tried greedily to find out and appropriate what the other possessed. The free intimacies of young people were simply a matter of physical contact, falling short of any consideration that involved money. Problems concerning separation and other unpleasant subjects were usually settled with what little pocket-money they possessed.

Quitting a medical college before completing my course, I was asked by a certain doctor to become his assistant at his branch office in this village. This branch office consisted of two rented rooms in the rear of the home of Ishioka, one of the Shizoku. On the third day after my arrival I made a sick-call, for the first time, at the home of a regular patient. It was early summer and a fresh breeze was blowing. The patient was an aged woman close to 60, and her ailment suppurative pleurisy. She lay in a room whose doors had been tightly closed to avoid drafts, and which was dark, musty, stifling. I undertook to examine her pulse. There was a foul odour of perspiration about her and her body was swollen. Her chest was covered all over with household remedies—massage ointment and Japanese silver leaf. Even to touch them evoked a disagreeable sensation.

"A lot of serous fluid has accumulated here," I told her, "so I think we had better take these off."

'Do you mean, then, that I'm going to die?"

"Not at all. Once the fluid is taken out, you will be all right, I think."

"That means more money, doesn't it?"

"Still, it's better than losing your life."

"Doctors nowadays are no better than merchants. Money for this, money for that—it's really a sad state of affairs."

Ever since she became ill, "that beast," she said, had told her about how there was some good proprietary medicine, or some charm or other, and the money

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Japan Times & Advertiser

EVENING EDITION

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START OF JAPANESE ACTIONS ADMITTED BY DUTCH INDIES; LANDING SUCCESS REPORTED

Transports Sighted Near Tarakan, Say Sources At Batavia

LONDON MART STOPS

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 11.—The Netherlands East Indies Government has admitted that the Japanese have begun operations against its territories at several points, it was learned here today from Batavia.

It was announced in Batavia that Japanese transport vessels have been sighted off Tarakan early this morning and later followed by fierce landing operations at which the enemy was successful, it was reported.

London Market Reacts

Domei

LISBON, January 12.—Press reports regarding the successful landing of the Japanese forces in Dutch Borneo has thrown the London stock market into confusion, and it has resulted suspension of transactions, according to information received here from Washington today.

The fact that the Japanese forces effected a surprise landing in Dutch Borneo has been interpreted here as loss of British prestige in the Netherlands colony judging from the manner in which various shares and stocks representing British interests in that region have declined, the report said.

New Day Arriving

"The landing of the Japanese army on Dutch Borneo and Celebes means nothing but the emancipation of the 70,000,000 Indonesians who have hitherto been groaning under the pressure and exploitation of the Dutch Government for the last 350 years," declared Juro Takei, the director of the Southern Institute, reports the Nichi-Nichi. Mr. Takei have traveled often all over the Dutch East Indies to investigate the lives and folklore of the Indonesians.

"I am very much moved to hear that the Imperial Forces have landed in D.E.I. The pressure and exploitation of the Dutch Government against the natives in the Dutch East Indies is something far from our imagination. The Dutch authorities make it their principle to deprive the Indonesians of any economical influences. The Government imposes the lowest class of farmers and merchants taxes amounting from 30 per cent to 50 per cent of their income. They relentlessly exploit even the natives who have an income of 10 sen a day.

"The Indonesians are not originally impotent, but long years of hard toil and that without any hope in future have changed them into an impotent race as it is now. From the standpoint of the Dutch officials, this impotent condition of the natives was the very aim. The Indonesians bathe themselves several times a day in the rivers and pray the God of Allah for the happier lot to come to them. They must be hailing with full heart the landing of our troops. Their long-cherished desire to liberate themselves from the yoke of the Dutch is now going to be realized."

Situation Is Told

Yukio Hasumi, a secretary of the Southern Seas Bureau of the Foreign Office, who returned home from Batavia on December 8, told as follows concerning the undue anti-Japan attitude of the Dutch East Indies in the last few years, according to the Asahi.

"The Dutch East Indies had, until a few years ago, been friendly to Japan in its economical relationship with this country. However, since its homeland was occupied by the German forces two years ago, they suddenly changed their attitude and began to put undue pressure upon Japan and the Japanese residents in its territory. A government

(Continued on Page 2)

AUSTRALIA IS SAID READY TO COPE WITH ANY ACTION

Australian Women Between 18-40 Years Asked to Volunteer For Auxiliary Work

Domei

VICHY, January 11.—Despite previous reports to the contrary, J. M. Makin, Australian Navy Minister, has broadcast that Australia was adequately prepared to cope with any contingency, according to a Havas report received here today from Sydney.

The Navy Minister emphasized that Australia is expecting reinforcements in the near future from the United States and Great Britain, but added however, that it can withstand any military challenge without such support if the need arose, the report stated.

Domei

LISBON, January 12.—All Australian women between the ages of 18 and 40 years have been asked by the Australian Government to volunteer for auxiliary work in various civilian defense organizations, according to a Melbourne radio report intercepted here today.

Vichy Stands Firm On Islands' Return In Talks With U.S.

Domei

VICHY, January 12.—Reliable but unconfirmed reports here today stated that Gaston Henry-Haye, Vichy Ambassador to the United States, has held six conference with Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State, regarding the seizure of St. Pierre and Miquelon, islands off Newfoundland by Degaullist forces. The French Ambassador, it was said, has declared that his Government's attitude regarding the illegal seizure has remained the same and that he has insisted on evacuation of the Vichy possession by the Degaullist forces.

Dutch Indies Landing Announced

Scene at the Navy Ministry yesterday afternoon as Captain Hiraide, Navy spokesman, released the news of Japanese action against the Netherlands East Indies. Shown to his left is Lieutenant-Colonel Hotta, Army spokesman. Right: Map showing Menado and Tarakan Island in Dutch Borneo where landings were made by the Imperial forces on January 12 despite heavy enemy resistance.

Graduates of Manila University Express Frank Opinions on Entry of Japan Forces

Asahi Service

MANILA, January 10.—A newspaperman who was connected with the Manila Bulletin (now suspended), a practicing physician, and a staff of an American commercial firm, who are all graduates of the Manila University were invited to express their frank opinions on the historic entrance of Japanese troops into Manila and also the future of East Asia. Their replies to various questions are as follows:

Question: What impression do you have of Japanese soldiers?

Answer: I was really surprised. They are well dressed and look strong. American soldiers could never win against them. It is no flattery. They seem to be well trained and in best physical condition. They are well disciplined.

Question: What impression did you have of Japanese soldiers before?

Firm Member: All Japanese wear eyeglasses, and so I thought that with such weak eyes they would never bomb from the air. That was widely believed by the people. But when they started their bombings all of the military equipments were destroyed.

Publishing Limited

Newspaperman: At first it was said that the American troops would permit press correspondents to go to the front, but the permission was never given. We were limited to publishing announcements by the headquarters.

Physician: Finally it got so we couldn't believe newspapers. We only believed what we saw with our own eyes, the destruction of Cavite naval base and also the severe damage to various airfields.

Firm Member: As we saw all military bases being destroyed by the Japanese air forces, while it was loudly advertised that they could cause no damage, we felt that all was over.

Newspaperman: The bombing was most fierce when Cavite and ships off the coast were bombed on Christmas Eve. Then I felt that the war has finally come to us. Thus I was made to think of cheating administrative.

Firm Member: Philippine Army in the present war had no feeling that they must take up arms and defend the land. We only felt that the Philippines is being used as a site for a war between Japan and the United States. The proof of it is

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPAN'S WAR MOVES OWNED AS SUPERIOR

Better Tactics, Faulty British Defense and Misjudgment of Jungles Seen Causes

Domei

BERLIN, January 11.—The British press in weekend reports on the battles on the Malay Peninsula, acknowledged the superiority of Japanese forces and admitted inadequate defense of British positions, the German News Agency reported from Stockholm today.

The better war tactics of the Japanese forces has made it clear in London how badly British military authorities have misjudged the importance of jungle fighting.

The British military had believed the Malay jungles to be impregnable and a safe protection for their flank positions. However, sad experience has shown that the Japanese had been long-trained in surmounting such difficult terrain, the London press said.

Commenting on the inadequate British defenses on the Malay front, the Manchester Guardian emphasized that in their statements in the House of Commons on Britain's position in East Asia, both Clement Attlee, Lord Privy Seal and Foreign Secretary R. Anthony Eden have left too many points unclarified.

The paper believed that the House of Commons, from its attitude, apparently demands a parliamentary inquiry into the war in Malaya, similar to that held after the Norwegian campaign and the loss of Crete.

Churchill Awaited

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, January 12.—The disappointment in England over the catastrophic development of the situation in East Asia was further increased by the latest reports coming in from Singapore on Monday night. Parliamentary circles are awaiting Prime Minister Churchill's return from America with impatience in order to continue the debate started in the

(Continued on Page 2)

DISORDER REPORTED BY SOLDIERS IN U.S.

700 Negro Troopers Clash With Military Police in Louisiana Town

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 12.—An intimation of the racial trouble fermenting within the ranks of the United States Army was revealed when a serious clash occurred between some 700 Negroes and military police at Alexandria, Louisiana, according to a New York radio broadcast intercepted here today.

The incident started when the military police attempted to arrest a colored serviceman. The Negro offered resistance, whereupon, he was soon supported by a large number of other Negroes who rushed to the scene from neighboring streets. The result was a general melee, in which 700 Negroes, of whom some 500 were soldiers in the service of the United States Army were soon entangled with the police force, the report stated.

Outnumbered, although being reportedly reenforced, the police were finally compelled to use tear-gas before they succeeded in restoring order.

The New York announcer concluded somewhat triumphantly that "the police finally were masters of the situation."

Reward for Sinkings

The Florida National Banks has offered a prize of $500 to the crew of any American airplane that sinks important warships or transports of Axis nations, according to a report from Washington dated January 11, reaching a certain point, the Asahi says.

It seems to be an attempt to encourage and urge American planes to sink Japanese warships and transports in revenge for the sinking of the Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbor. The Florida Bank has advertised its offer in newspapers. The report says that it is another indication of the consternation the American public is now feeling and also of their foolish idea that prize offer would effect the sinking of Japanese ships.

MAGELLAN STRAITS WILL BE FORTIFIED

Foreign Ministers of Chile, Argentina, Paraguay and Peru Decide on Move

MARTIAL LAW IN BOLIVIA

Riots Start in Tin-Mining Areas—U.S. Seen Stuck With Malay Supply Cut

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 11.—Juan Batista Rossetti, Foreign Minister of Chile, en route to the Pan-American Foreign Ministers Conference in Rio de Janeiro, halted long enough in Montevideo today to declare in a press interview that Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Peru have reached an agreement to begin joint fortification of the Straits of Magellan at the southern extremity of Argentina, it was learned here today from Montevideo.

Martial Law Declared

Special to the Yomiuri

LISBON, January 12.—The Bolivian Government declared martial law in the tin mining districts yesterday and also enforced martial law over the entire country today, according to a report from La Paz. It is reported to be due to a serious rioting that has arisen in the tin mining area, following the controversy over the distribution of taxes collected by tin mine operators.

An article in the New York Times reports that as the tin producing district of Ipoh, Malaya, has been occupied by Japanese forces, the United States has lost its source of tin supply, a serious problem for the United States, not only from the standpoint of national defense but also from cultural considerations. Thus, the United States is now obliged to depend on Bolivia for tin, but it is pointed out that the following difficulties face America.

1. Bolivia does not produce sufficient tin to meet the requirement of the United States.
2. Bolivia has insufficient equipment for tin refining.
3. Bolivia may not agree to ship to the United States its entire tin production.

Bolivia is a great tin producing country, but it produces only 12 per cent of the world total tin output. Southeastern Asia produces 74 per cent. The greatest tin refining facilities are located in Malaya. As the Bolivian refining equipments are limited, there will be difficulty in refining even if the ore production is increased.

It is a very interesting problem whether or not the United States will send troops to control the Bolivian tin producing areas by force.

U.S. Pressure Noted

An expansion in trade between East Asia and the Central and South American countries after the new order is set up in East Asia was predicted by the Weekly, January 7th issue, published by the Board of Information. In the following article, a general description of the activities of the United States in South America and the present relation of some of the Central and South American countries with Japan as of January 4 are given.

"The outbreak, and developments of the War of Greater East Asia have affected American diplomacy to no small

(Continued on Page 2)

GUERILLA WARFARE STARTED IN BATAAN

American Troops in Peninsula Only Able to Put Up Passive Resistance

RECONSOLIDATION GLOOMY

Loss of Airplanes by Enemy Definitely Seals Fate of Philippine Islands

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN PHILIPPINES, January 13.—Eloquently revealing the stricken condition of the remaining Americans forces on Bataan Peninsula, the activities of the United States' once-proud Asiatic army out to pieces by the lightning attacks of Japanese land and air forces, are now limited to the passive phases of guerrilla warfare such as the destruction of bridges and the burning of abandoned positions, it was reported today.

Information has revealed that only a fraction of the former division of regulars and remanants of mechanized forces remain to stop the Japanese avalanche southward. With the loss of Olongapo several days ago, the Americans have lost their chance to re-consolidate their lines and are now reduced to the alternative of making a last stand behind the hills of Mariveles or retreating to the fortified Island of Corregidor.

The total loss of their air force and the imminent starvation with which they are confronted have apparently decided the question for the Americans and already troop transports concentrated in an undisclosed bay standing by for evacuation have been observed on Japanese reconnaisance flights, the report said.

U.S. Forces in Disorder

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE PHILIPPINES, January 13.—A captured American officer has revealed a scene of utter confusion and disorder among American troops in the Philippines, it was reported today.

The captive has disclosed that main forces of the United States army, which have orders to resist until the end, now consists of the 1st division and remnants of the battered 31st division, whose ranks are diminishing daily due to desertions or deaths, the report stated.

Because of ceaseless and unnerving Japanese attacks, coupled with the lack of provisions, desertion or voluntary surrender is rife within the ranks, while special garrisons are stationed at various points to shoot down all deseters on sight, the captive officer concluded.

Yano Arrives at Canton

Domei

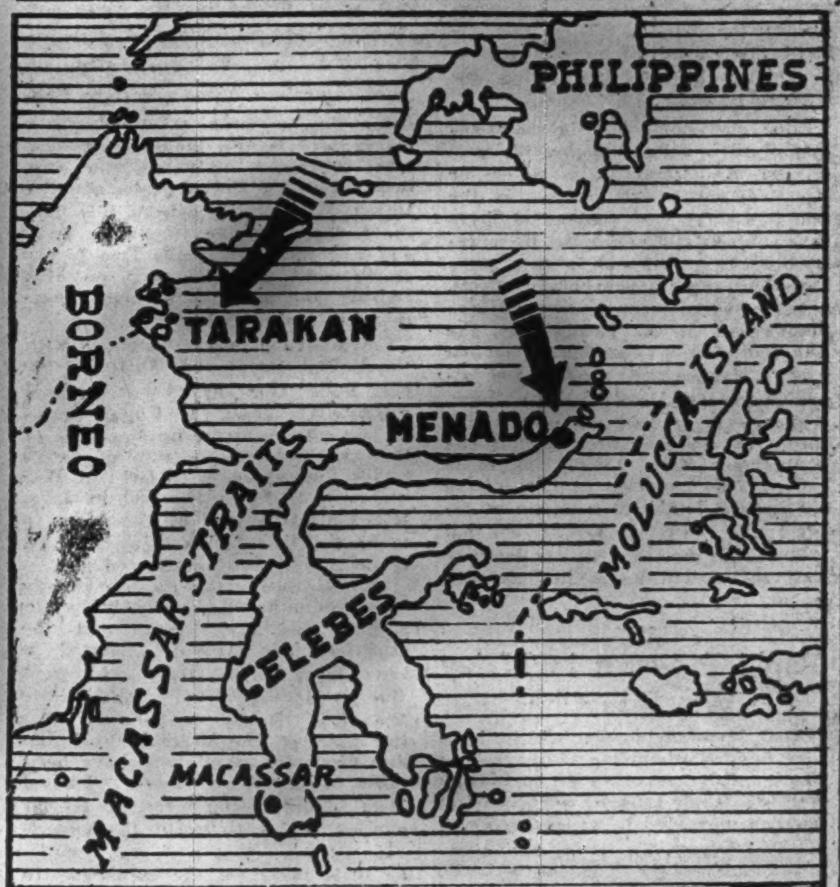
CANTON, January 12.—Seiki Yano, Japanese consul-general at Hongkong, arrived here this afternoon from Hongkong by plane en route to Tokyo. He is scheduled to leave Thursday for Tokyo by plane via Shanghai.

Decoux at Saigon

Domei

SAIGON, January 12.—Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, arrived here by special train at 9:30 p.m. yesterday. He is expected to remain here two weeks.

NEW AREA IN MALAYA SEIZED BY JAPANESE IN SURPRISE ATTACKS



Point West of Kuala Lumpur Occupied In Drive

SINGAPORE HIT AGAIN

Domei

SOMEWHERE ON MALAY FRONT, January 12.—While the spearhead of the Japanese forces occupied Kuala Lumpur yesterday, another unit of the Japanese forces which advanced along the coast made a surprise attack on a certain key point west of Kuala Lumpur the day before yesterday and occupied it at 6 p.m. the same day.

The same unit, in concert with the spearhead which levelled Kuala Lumpur, has since been chasing remnants of the enemy who have now been thrown into complete disorder.

Air Battle Over Singapore

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 12.—A spectacular air combat was staged over Singapore today when a strong formation of Japanese warplanes, during a mass raid on the British stronghold, were met by a number of British machines, according to reports received here from Singapore this evening.

In the Selangor sector, the British forces have not been able to withstand the furious Japanese infantry attacks, supported by squadrons of bombers and fighter planes, and are now retreating into the Seremban district, the report stated.

Meantime, Japanese air units yesterday cut off the British retreat by bombing the local railway station at Seremban, key traffic point, the report stated, adding, another group of Japanese planes attacked objectives along the Malacca Straits, damaging harbor facilities and a small sized vessel at anchor.

Ready for Final Drive

Special to the Yomiuri

SHANGHAI, January 12.—Japanese forces that occupied Kuala Lumpur started new operations in an attempt to interrupt the communications between Malacca and Singapore early this morning, in preparations for a final rush on Singapore, according to a report from Batavia. Up to the fall of Kuala Lumpur, the British losses on the northwestern front in Malaya reached more than 30,000.

A report reaching here from Singapore says that the British military authorities announced

(Continued on Page 2)

Stirring Air Attack on Tampin in Malaya, Related by Newsmen on Japanese Plane

Special to the Yomiuri

FROM AN UNDISCLOSED BASE IN MALAYA, January 12.—"The road of advance which our Imperial Forces must pursue from Kuala Lumpur to Singapore is one long, narrow ribbon of white stretching from north to south. Along this road, under the scorching sun, cutting their way through dense jungles, and crossing crocodile infested rivers, our forces are hastening with their tanks, armored trucks, horses, and tireless men.

"For one long month they have been fighting with fever, with the jungle with guerrilla warfare. Yesterday they captured Kuala Lumpur, the stronghold of Malaya. Today they are pushing onward again."

Thus reports special correspondent Saito and cameraman Katsumata of the Yomiuri, who had the honor of accompanying Lieutenant Kobayashi in his plane when our Wild Eagles carried out their bombing of Tampin Junction in southern Malaya. The report continues:

"The tropical sky of Malaya was blue, with streaks of snowy white cloud, reminding us of autumn time in Nippon. Far below us, shimmering under the tropic sun, was the Straits of Malacca. From the glass windows above us the sun's rays pierced through our thin summer shirts, and made our skins tingle. Even our hands, which held our reporter's pencils became slippery with perspiration.

"The green and blue of the jungle and the sea below us seemed interminable, until in the distance we saw the red roofs of the city of Kuala Lumpur. What a pretty city, we thought. The streets were broad and well arranged, the houses neat and regular, with here and there some huge, palatial buildings that surprised us with their splendor.

"This pretty city was sending up thick columns of smoke from five different spots. Lieutenant Kobayashi turned round and pointed with his finger. Ah, there it was! The flag of the Rising Sun, flying bravely from the center pole on the top of the Federal Government Building.

"And yet in the streets there wasn't

(Continued on Page 2)

FRENCH RELATIONS SEVERED BY EGYPT

Diplomatic Ties Cut—Britain Seen Behind Move of Cairo Government

Domei

VICHY, January 11.—On receipt of official Egyptian decision today to end diplomatic relations with France, the latter took immediate steps today to halt activities of Egypt's diplomatic agents in France, and in French protectorates and territories.

Britain Said Responsible

Domei

VICHY, January 12.—Although official quarters here have refused to make any comments, well-informed political circles here have stressed the fact that Egypt has suspended diplomatic relations with France at Britain's instigation, it was revealed today.

One may trust, however, that the bonds of friendship and culture, which have existed between Egypt and France for ever so many years, will be strong enough to weather the diplomatic crisis, the same quarters believe.

"As to economic relations and particularly, French interests in Egypt, no decision has been made as to which nation would be in charge of the French interests in Cairo.

The number of French nationals in Egypt is approximately 30,000. French economic interests are centered in the Suez Canal Society, the Egyptian cotton industry and a large number of trade enterprises, it was said.

¥2 a Sandbag

In Singapore, now being subjected to Japanese Air Force's intense bombings day and night, sandbags are in great demand for the protection of buildings at the current price of ¥2 for each sandbag, reports a local paper correspondent from a base in Malaya. With a shortage of coolies resulting from the military requisition it is becoming difficult to obtain sandbags for that price, the report adds.

BRITISH DESTROYER CLAIMED BY U-BOAT

One Sunk in Aegean Sea—Another Torpedoed in Mediterranean—Dover Again Shelled

Domei

BERLIN, January 12.—German submarines have sunk a British destroyer escorting a convoy in the Aegean Sea and have torpedoed another in the Mediterranean, the High Command announced today.

Activity along the Eastern Front yesterday was confined chiefly to the central sector, the communique said.

Meantime, German long-range artillery, along the English Channel, effectively shelled Dover, the announcement stated.

Fighting in North Africa was said to have been restricted to scouting patrol duels. The Luftwaffe, however, continued bombing British objectives in Libya and again carried out an attack on Malta, the communique declared.

British Bases Raided

Domei

ROME, January 12.—The combined Italian-German air force yesterday staged a mass raid on the enemy airports at Gambut and Agedabia, in Libya destroying many planes on the runways, the High Command announced today.

German fighters brought down three Curtiss and one Hurricane planes in the ensuing dogfights, the communique said.

Enemy troop columns and several encampments were strafed into confusion while other squadrons effectively bombed enemy tank units and motorcars, the announcement said.

The British base at Malta was subjected to several intense raids by other air units, it was said.

Meanwhile, on the Cyrenaica front activities have been confined to patrol skirmishes, the announcement concluded.

EAMON DE VALERA DENIES RUMORS OF SECRET PACT

Premier Indicates Ireland Able To Defend Itself Against Attack

Domei

DUBLIN, January 12.—In view of the present Briitsh reports circulated in Ireland, Premier Eamon de Valera was compelled to deny in a public speech today all rumours concerning the alleged secret agreement between Dublin, on the one side, and London and Washington, on the other.

The Premier stressed his denial with the assurance that Eire would defend itself against any attack, no matter from which quarter it might come.

Referring to the Anglo-American threats against Eire, Premier de Valera added, "Eire is doing everything possible to forge the greatest quantity of the highest quality arms, which it would know how to handle effectively in the protection of the country against any aggressor whoever it may be."

WAR COST DETAILS WILL BE CLARIFIED

Army and Navy Ministries Inviting Diet Men to Hear Explanation of New Budget

The budget estimates of the Army and Navy for the 1942-43 fiscal year which will be presented for approval to the coming Diet, reconvening January 21, will be explained by the War and Navy Ministries next Thursday and Friday before approximately 60 representatives of both Houses of the Diet.

The Diet members have been invited by the Army and Navy Ministries to the official residence of the Army and Navy Ministers to hear details of the appropriations to be requested by the fighting forces.

Additions Decided

The Government, by way of supplementing its main budgets for the 1941-2 and 1942-3 fiscal years, respectively, decided to appropriate ¥828,000,000. With the present additional estimates, the entire amount of the general-account budgets for the next fiscal year will exceed ¥7,000,000,000, it is expected.

The respective shares of the additional budget to the Ministries were reported at the special session of the Cabinet Council Monday by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, which follow (the unit, ¥1,000,000):

	1941-2	1942-3
Foreign Ministry	.1	10
Home Ministry	33	82
Finance Ministry	2	74
War Ministry	0	35
Navy Ministry	0	10
Justice Ministry	.1	3
Education Ministry	.1	36
Agriculture & Forestry Min.	17	128
Commerce & Industry Min.	54	247
Communications Ministry	25	83
Overseas Ministry	0	20
Welfare Ministry	7	58
Total	142	786

These supplementary allowances, it is reported, are to be spent for enterprises closely connected with military facilities, the requirements for the national general mobilization and the productivity expansion plan, and for the needs to keep the lowest level of the national life. Indirectly, they are all for what is urgently wanted for the successful execution of the Greater East Asia War.

As far as the additional budgets for the 1942-3 year are concerned, the Government will pay them entirely out of national bonds to be floated. The revenues expected to be derived from the proposed raise of the direct taxes will be put in the special war expenditure.

Thus, the national expenditure of the general account to be paid during the coming fiscal year will amount to ¥7,021,000,000, when the supplementary estimates are added to the ¥6,235,000,000 already decided by the Cabinet council to be submitted to the Diet which will meet after the year-end recess. These figures, remarkably small as compared with those for the 1941-2 year, have resulted from the fact the budgets for the War and Navy Ministries have been placed in the special account for the Extraordinary War Expenditure. When these placements are considered, the size of the budget will be far greater than that for any of the preceding fiscal years, it is asserted.

Education Ministry Ready

Budgets for various proposed enterprises which the Education Ministry has been pursuing have been appropriated, and they now stand ready for their realization. Principal among the tasks is the editing of the History of Peoples of the Greater East Asia Sphere seen from the new point of view of Japan, which hitherto, had been written mainly by foreigners. The Bureau of Education intends to complete the job in 2 years with fund of ¥100,000. Education Promotion Officers and their assistants are to be increased for giving guidance to East Asiatic students coming to this country for study. Following six research laboratories will also be established:

Racial Research Institute, under direct supervision of the Ministry of Education with ¥360,000; Tohoku Imperial Scientific Measurement Laboratory (for super-fine precision machinery) with ¥350,000; Kyushu Imperial Elastic Laboratory for study of metal materials with ¥20,000; Tohoku Imperial Super Short Wave Laboratory with ¥50,000; Tokyo Engineering University Ceramics Laboratory (for glass and fireproof bricks) with ¥50,000.

Beside the above, new departments of Electric Communication in Tohoku Imperial, Mathematics in Kyushu Imperial, Productive Metallurgy in Tohoku Imperial, Geology in Tokyo Bunri University, and other departments and classes in higher technical schools are planned. ¥5,760,000 is also appropriated for increasing number of students, 400 in Engineering departments of Imperial universities, 1,600 in science department of higher schools, and 1,400 in vocational schools of the whole country.

Added attention will be given to the teaching of students of young men's schools, especially for those of 3rd, 4th and 5th classes previous to their enrollment to the colors. ¥1,200,000 is also appropriated for improving military training of students of universities and colleges. Additional night courses in higher technical schools, and engineering classes in 5 specified agro-forestry schools are part of the scheme.

Want to Learn Malayan

With the complete occupation by the Imperial Japanese armed forces of the Malay Peninsula nearing, Japanese enthusiasm for the southward advance is seen in the ever-increasing number of students who want to learn the Malay language, says Kentaro Nakata of the New Asia School. Some 150 persons applied recently to enter for the new term, far surpassing the accommodation capacity of the school. The like tendency is revealed in the number of persons who applied to the authorities concerned for permission of going to various parts of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, says another report reaching here recently from Kyoto.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

January 13

NICHI NICHI—Operations Extended to Dutch East Indies. Rapid Progress in Malay War Situation.

YOMIURI—Use of Force on Netherlands East Indies

ASAHI—Significance of Advance to Dutch East Indies. Greater East Asia War and American and Australian Maneuvers

HOCHI—Meaning of Operations Against East Indies

CHUGAI SHOGYO—Hostilities Opened Against Dutch Forces

Operations Extended to Dutch East Indies

NICHI NICHI

The Government announced on Monday its action taken toward the Dutch East Indies. More than 350 years have passed since the Netherlands commenced its first invasion in East Asia, seeking national wealth in this part of the globe. As its national prestige declined recently, the Netherlands has tried to protect its rights and interests here by cooperation with the United States and Britain.

As the Empire opened a war on the United States and Britain, the Netherlands Government notified this country that a state of war existed between it and this country and its forces began to take hostile action toward the Empire. They also offered the United States and Britain their bases in the East Indies for military purposes.

From our standpoint, the continuation of such an attitude on the part of the Netherlands can never be tolerated, particularly in view of the fact that there are numbers of Japanese subjects still remaining there defending the rights and interests they have built up by painstaking efforts.

Almost simultaneously with the announcement of the Government, the Imperial forces commenced action against Menado and Tarakan and occupied the naval and air bases there. Although it is hard to predict the future of our operations against the Netherlands East Indies, as made clear in the announcement, we have no hostile intention whatsoever toward the innocent people of that colony. We sincerely hope that a new East Indies will be created as soon as possible.

Rapid Progress in Malay War Situation

The Imperial forces which have been making astounding advances since the launching of operation in Malaya captured Kuala Lumpur completely on Sunday morning. In a radio broadcast from Singapore, the enemy high command admitted the defeat in the battle of Kuala Lumper, adding, however, that they would defend Singapore to the bitter end.

Although Premier Winston Churchill promised three weeks ago to reinforce troops in Malaya, the British thus far have failed to do so because of the powerful Japanese onslaught there. Discussing the impossibility of defense of Malaya and subsequent danger to the fate of Singapore, the British Parliament and press have been assailing the Government severely, as the result of which rumors concerning the resignation of Premier Churchill or the reorganization of his Cabinet have been circulated.

The defeat in Malaya will seriously menace Burma, India and Australia. The Australian Government is reported to have opposite views to that of the British Government concerning the defense of the Commonwealth, thus heralding the collapse of the British Empire. The direct cause for all these is the wonderful advance being made by the Imperial forces in Malaya.

Use of Force on Netherlands East Indies

YOMIURI

Compelled to use force against the Netherlands East Indies, the Government has made an announcement to that effect to the world. Since the objective of the War of Greater East Asia is the eradication of Anglo-American influences from East Asia, this country refrained from taking any hostile measures against other countries, although war was declared on the United States and the British Empire. In spite of this fact, the Netherlands Government in London and the Netherlands East Indies Government declared war on this country and dared to become a participant in the Pacific war.

Concluding a military alliance with tht United States and Australia, the East Indies Government has received military aid from the United States of late. The general headquarters of the Anglo-American unified forces under the command of General Wavell was to be established in Java. It has been planned by the Allies to make the East Indies their last base of operations for a protracted war.

The Sourabaya fortress has already been strengthened immensely by the East Indies Government and the American air force is reported to have been massed there. Although the hostile intentions manifested by the East Indies authorities since the time of the Japanese-East Indies economic negotiations have been quite intolerable, we have refrained from taking hostile measures out of earnest desire to avoid the expansion of war. But with the situation as it is now, we are compelled to take decisive action against the East Indies Government for the fulfilment of the objective of the War of Greater East Asia.

Needless to say, the East Indies Government is the objective of our use of force and we entertain no hostile intention whatsoever toward the innocent inhabitants there. Thailand, realizing its stand as an East Asian race, has decided to become the pioneer for the liberation of Asia from Anglo-American fetters. We hope the people of East Indies will come to this realization and collaborate for the liberation of East Asia.

Significance of Advance to Dutch East Indies

ASAHI

The crack units of the Imperial forces, landing on Borneo and Celebes Islands, are already scoring glorious military results. The main objective of the current operations against the Dutch East Indies is to uproot the hostile character of the Netherlands as well as to occupy naval and air bases which hinder greatly our operations in the Philippines and British Borneo.

During the past one month since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, in which the Imperial forces have destroyed American and British bases in East Asia one after another, we have refrained from taking any action, simply awaiting reflection of the East Indies authorities over their attitudes. But they failed to live up to our expectations.

With the situation as it has been, it is only reasonable that the Imperial forces commenced action to remove obstructions in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia, to eradicate the hostile nature of the Netherlands and to protect the rights and interests of the Japanese subjects there.

The Japanese operations in the Dutch East Indies are simply aimed against the obstinate Netherlands authorities and the remaining Anglo-American forces which are planning to put up their last resistance with the East Indies as their base of operations. We never desire to throw the innocent people there into the calamity of war. We firmly believe the vast territory of 1,900,000 square kilometers embracing rich natural resources and 70,000,000 residents there will be revived in the ray of new hope for the peace and prosperity of Greater East Asia.

Greater East Asia War and American and Australian Maneuvers

Although world attention is focussed on the War of Greater East Asia, the attitude of Australia is attracting keen attention from viewpoints of international politics and future military operations. In view of its position in Southwestern Pacific, it is quite natural that Australia has become the center of the world attention. With Manila already falling into the Japanese hands and the fate of Singapore now doomed, the United States naturally attaches great importance to the port of Darwin in Australia.

Although the United States has neither sincerity nor actual power to aid Britain in order to relieve the danger of Singapore, it has eyes on Australia for future operations against Japan. From this viewpoint, the rumored American-Australian military alliance cannot be without foundation. We must watch American maneuvers toward Australia in the future.

Meaning of Operations Against East Indies

HOCHI

As announced by the Imperial Headquarters Monday evening, the landing of the Imperial forces on the Dutch East Indies was effected. Together with the falls of Hongkong and Manila and the imminent danger to Singapore, the new operations against the East Indies will undoubtedly decide the main issue of the War of Greater East Asia.

Among numbers of reasons which caused the outbreak of the current war, serious views must be attached to the attitude taken by the Dutch East Indies, together with the aid toward Chungking by the anti-Axis nations. Although we asked the Dutch East Indies for peaceful exchange of materials for our national existence, they danced to the Anglo-American pipe and formed a flank for the economic pressure on this country. As the war was declared between Japan and the United States and Britain, the Netherlands voluntarily declared war on this country. The action taken by the Imperial forces is quite reasonable and justifiable when we take the above circumstances into consideration.

As the Dutch East Indies apparently form the rearguard of the British naval base in Singapore, the new operations against the East Indies has now completely isolated Singapore and its fall is now imminent. The anti-Axis allied forces in the East Indies will undoubtedly try to halt the Japanese offensive, but their defensive strength has already been proved in Hongkong, the Philippines and Malaya.

Hostilities Opened Against Dutch Forces

CHUGAI SHOGYO

Not only did the Netherlands notify the Imperial Government of the existence of the state of war between the two countries immediately following the declaration of war on the United States and Britain, but their forces have actually taken hostile action against the Imperial forces and more recently they have made the East Indies the joint base of operations of the Netherlands, the United States and Britain against Japan. Thus, we were forced to commence action against the Dutch forces early Sunday morning.

The circumstances which led to the commencement of military actions were clarified in the announcement published by the Government. Ever since the outbreak of the China affair, they have acted in concert with the United States and Britain. They not only refused to accept our reasonable economic proposals, but they followed the Anglo-American move in enforcing the freezing order of Japanese assets. The actions taken thus far by the Netherlands are as hostile as those taken by the United States and Britain.

What we are striving at is the expulsion of the Anglo-American influences from East Asia and have thus far refrained from taking any hostile measures toward the Netherlands Indies. We regret the Netherlands authorities failed to grasp the true intentions of the Imperial Government and have forced us to take action. We are confident that our southern operations will achieve long strides by defeating the Dutch forces.

Japanese War Move Admitted by Dutch

(Continued From Page 1)

official then made an ironical remark, "Now it is our turn to be deprived of this colony," in the very face of the Japanese diplomats. They became very nervous and afraid of Japan and Governor-General Tjarda began to fill the Government-General with anti-Japanists.

"As the first step of putting pressure on the Japanese, they enforced control of travel in its territory. Not only the ordinary Japanese residents but also the diplomats were prohibited to travel at free will.

"Mails from Japan Proper were strictly censored. A certain Japanese newspaper published in Batavia was suppressed with the mere reason that it alluded to the Wang Ching-wei Government. On the contrary the Chinese papers were supported in spreading anti-Japan propagandas.

"Since the conclusion of the Axis Alliance, the Government authorities controlled the export to Japan of petroleum and other important materials with the reason that Japan became the ally of their enemy. It is yet fresh in our memory that our Official Delegate Kobayashi and Ambassador Yoshizawa sailed to Batavia and strived to establish a normal economical relationship between Japan and D.E.I but without any successful result, on account of the haughty and hostile attitude of the Dutch authorities.

"As the Japanese troops were reinforced in the southern sector of French Indo-China last September, their hostility against Japan was spurred. Politically they acted as a link of the ABCD encirclement line and economically put pressure upon the lives of the Japanese residents with the asset freezing measure. As a result numerous Japanese were forced to return home with their interests left behind them. About 1,000 Japanese are yet remaining there including the staff-members of the consulates."

Forced to Attack

The Imperial Government has been obliged to declare a state of hostilities with the Dutch East Indies. The Indies has frequently molested our military operations against America and Britain in spite of the repeated announcement of the Imperial Government that it had no enmity toward the Indies as long as the latter remain neutral, in practice.

It was from the start of the Japan's hostilities against the Anglo-Saxon Powers, the Miyako alleges, that the molestations or rather actual hostilities began to be shown by the Netherlands possessions in the southern Pacific. When Kuching in Borneo was attacked by the Imperial landing force, Japanese vessels in the vicinity were menaced by the Netherlands submarines.

On two consecutive days of December 9 and 10, a Japanese sea unit was made the target of continuous submarine attacks off the Batani coast of Malaya by the Netherlands. Around Davao, it is an old story that operations of the Imperial forces have often been interfered with by the Dutch submarines and warplanes. Then again, it was recently alleged that the defenses at Singapore were reenforced by the new arrival of a Netherlands air force. There is, on the other hand, a Dutch airfield in Sumatra, which is now being used by the British. These acts of the Indies cannot be countenanced by Japan, or any other country placed under the same circumstances, the paper declares.

New Points Taken By Japanese Troops In Surprise Drive

(Continued From Page 1)

that the British forces on the eastern coast of Malaya were isolated by Japanese troops.

Enemy Vessels Hit

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN MALAYA, January 12.—Mass formations of Japanese army bombers yesterday assaulted British troops fleeing in disorder in southern Malaya, as well as enemy transport vessels.

In the Malacca Straits, Japanese air raiders heavily damaged with a number of direct bomb hits two freighters, respectively of 7,000 tons and 3,000 tons. A third merchant vessel of approximately 6,000 tons anchored in the port of Maharani, in Johore State, also was damaged heavily by Japanese warplanes.

British Earn Hatred

Special to the Yomiuri

SHANGHAI, January 12.—With the fall of Kuala Lumpur, the Federated States' capital, the British in Malaya have been reduced to the last resort of defending Singapore, their only remaining stronghold in the East.

But the continuous bombing which this city has received from our Navy Eagles has made it not only probable but also inevitable that it should also suffer the same fate as Kuala Lumpur.

In addition to the uproar resulting from the report that Sir Archibald Wavell, the Supreme Commander of the British forces in East Asia, is about to desert his post and escape to India, the influx of war refugees from the north, with the resulting dearth of foodstuff, has plunged Singapore into the last throes of death.

Preparations are going on in readiness for the worst possible fate that may befall this city, and the British military authorities have installed machine-guns and sub-machine-guns in the houses of all European civilians as well as in the barracks of the soldiers, and are determined to defend Singapore to the death.

The refugees are roaming the streets in great numbers, seeking for lost wives and families, and the military police have been ordered to marshall all these refugees into one section of the city. In the fortified zones no one is allowed to set foot except military men.

When it becomes dark not a single soul is seen on the streets. It is only when our Navy Eagles swoop down to accomplish their deadly bombing that the city wakes up into panic-stricken activity. There are only two or three bomb-proof shelters in the city, and their use is permitted only to British citizens. The natives and non-British citizens are entirely without any sort of shelter from the air raids. This has aroused such a feeling of animosity toward the British that the military authorities, under the pretext of acting for the ultimate defense of Singapore, have forced all non-British citizens to give up whatever arms they possessed. The real reason was that the British feared the uprising of the natives and non-British citizens. It is reported that for this action the British have earned the utter contempt of the majority of the Malayans.

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Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 8, 9, 10 a.m.; 12, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7, and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 7, 8:50 a.m. (National schools).
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.
Wartime Housekeeping Hour: 10:30 a.m.
Program Announcement: 5:30 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:30 a.m.

Tuesday

—Afternoon—

12:00 Time; News; Organ solo by Masao Ogure; War Song Album; Wind Music.
1:00 Narration "Hawaiian Islands." (Y. Uyeda) by Kou Mihashi.
1:30 Talk on "National Reform Life." by K. Kodama.
2:00 National School 6th-class Hour: Drama "Omura-Masujiro," by Tenji Okagawa and others.
2:30 Music and Radio Exercise for workers.
4:00 Serial Wartime National Education: "Geopolitics of the Pacific Ocean (1)," by Joji Ezawa.
5:50 Program Announcement.

—Evening—

6:00 News for little nation: Sumo Matches Spring Tournament 3rd Day Scenes (Phonofilm); Little Nation's Hour: Talk on "The Japanese Sword," by Sekiji Naruse.
6:30 Talk on "The Establishment of the New East Asia Economy," by Dr. Tomosaburo Takagi; News.
8:00 Kabuki Drama Stage Relay "Kumagai Shutsujin" or "Kumagai Departs for the Front," by Koshiro Matsumoto and others.
9:00 Military Affairs Announcement; News; Cello solo by Tadashi Sakakibara; "Pastral Dance" (Beethoven), "Sonata in G major, 2nd and 3rd movements" (Samaltini), "Aria" (Bach), "Menuet" (Boccherini) and others.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation and News.
11:00 News.

Magellan Straits Will Be Fortified

(Continued from Page 1)

degree, especially, Uncle Sam's dollar diplomacy.

"The force of its pressure on the South American countries has been conspicuously decreased. Argentina, Brazil and Chile, on the other hand, while on the surface are cordial toward the United States, have not been thinking very highly of their northern neighbor since the smashing defeats the American forces have received at the hands of the Japanese.

"At present, the United States is trying to get the South American countries to its way of thinking. Reports from abroad invariably tell of American plots to bring the Central and South American countries into its orbit and it seems that the United States is pinning its hope on the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers to be held at Rio de Janeiro on January 15.

"American machinations in South America were intensified toward the latter part of last year and in October, the United States and Brazil concluded an agreement by which the former was to loan money to the latter.

"With the acceptance of this loan, it has been reported that the loan was to be based on the Lease-Lend Act under which, up to that time, only England, Chungking and Soviet Russia were beneficiaries.

"Following close on the heels of this agreement, there was a coup d'etat in Panama. The American authorities stated that this change in the Government administration was clearly in accordance with the constitutional procedure of that country and that there was no change in the relations between Panama and the United States as a result of this political change. The statement, in effect, expressed the attitude of the American Government to support the new Administration.

"In connection with the coup d'etat, it was indicated that the forcible change was brought about by the United States which wanted to get rid of President Arnulfo Arias because of his views and policies. Since his assumption of office, President Arias' policy had been Panama for Panamans. He had adopted restrictive measures, directed not only against the Japanese but also with just as much force, against the other foreigners. President Arias decried the actions of the American Government in permitting the residents in the Canal Zone from getting their goods duty free, an act which was grossly unjust to the other residents of Panama. He also protested against the practise of the United States in putting American ships under Panama registry as it entailed unnecessary danger and sacrifice on the part of his country. For these reasons, the United States, under the pretext that it was doing a favor for Panama as a good neighbor, brought about the coup d'etat.

Various Means Employed

"Flush with this victory, the United States has been manipulating to create similar coup d'etats in other regions. It has tried to make Mexico agree to its terms regarding the question of oil settlement by high-handed methods, while in Honduras and Guatemela, it has tried to set up a pro-American Government. It is also exerting heavy pressure on Argentina, Peru, Chile Bolivia, etc.

"Right now the United States is attempting to have all the South American countries declare war on the Axis Powers under the Havana Declaration of July 1940. At the present time, (January 4, 1942) the nations which have already taken action, in one form or another against Japan, are as follows:

1. Nations which have formally declared war against Japan and against whom the Japanese have taken actions as enemy countries: Panama, Haiti.
2. Countries which have been recognized as having declared war against Japan and against whom the Japanese have taken actions as enemy countries: Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica.
3. Nations which have formally notified that a state of war exists and against whom the Japanese have taken actions as enemy countries: Cuba, Santo Domingo.
4. Country which has formally notified of its severance of diplomatic relations and against whom the Japanese have taken actions as an enemy country: Mexico.
5. Nation which is reported to have declared war against Japan: Salvador.
6. Country which has recognized the United States as a non-belligerent and has frozen Japanese assets: Bolivia.
7. Country which has recognized the United States as a non-belligerent and has confirmed the duty of defending the American continent: Chile.
8. Nation which has declared its intention to cooperate in the defense of the Panama Canal and has declared for American solidarity: Colombia.
9. Nation which has recognized the United States as a non-belligerent and declared itself for American solidarity: Argentina.
10. Nation which has declared to give all possible aid to the United States: Peru.
11. Nation which has declared for American solidarity: Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Ecuador.
12. Nation which has stated that it would assist the United States but which reserves its final decision until it can determine the attitude of the other countries: Venezuela.

Agenda of Conference

"At the coming Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers, the following agenda is expected to be taken up:

1. Defense of the Western Hemisphere: (a) Regulations to control foreign nationals in the country with the view to the prevention of disorder and disruption of peace and order; (b) various plans necessary for the reconstruction of the world.

2. Economic Solidarity of the Western Hemisphere: (a) Export control and ensurance of wartime raw materials; (b) Production expansion of wartime materials; (c) Measures to facilitate navigation on the high seas and the problem of shipping facilities.

"Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States has sent military missions to the South American countries and has been telling them that they will profit tremendously in the post-war period, should they be allies of the United States.

The Japanese Imperial Government has been forced against its will to enter this war because of the economic blockade imposed upon it by the United States and England. Needless to add, it has no ill-feelings or malice toward the South American countries. Surely when the new order is set up in the western Pacific which harbors more than one-half of the world's population, the commercial relations between East Asia and the Central and South American countries will be greatly expanded. The Japanese fervently hope that the Central and South American countries will continue their independent existence instead of being caught in the snares of the American machinations."

Social and General

The annual general meeting of the Yokohama branch of the Indian National Association of Japan was held on Friday, January 9, when officers were elected for the year 1942. Mr. R. B. Bose was elected Honorary President and Mr. A. M. Shay President.

The Japan-Italian Society will hold its fifth regular meeting at the Peers Club at 12:30 p.m. Thursday, January 29. Following Luncheon Mr. Motoo Otaguro, noted Japanese music critic, will give a lecture on "Italy as a Music Country."

Japan's War Moves Owned as Superior

(Continued From Page 1)

House of Commons on Thursday. Not a single indication was made by the British press regarding the present whereabouts of the British Premier.

Greatest uneasiness has been caused by the news that the Japanese forces have now also commenced attacks against the Dutch East Indies. The military correspondent of the Daily Herald comments on the danger threatening Great Britain from these new Japanese operations. In his opinion, the Japanese forces are striving to obtain as many airfields as possible as well as military bases in order to maintain, under all circumstances, the superiority in the air in the Pacific area. That was the reason, the correspondent declared, as to why British-American defense had to hurry reinforcements to these points in order not to lost everything.

Moreover, England is showing much concern over the fate of Singapore. Contrary to the plans of the Chiet Command in Singapore the forefield of the fortress, which was most essential for the defense of Singapore, could not be held for more than a short time in view of the determined Japanese attack. The gloomy reports from the British correspondents in Malaya have contributed their share to give a rather clear view of the actual situation around Singapore.

Reuters special correspondent from the Selangor front, for instance, writes:

"High officers on the Selangor front do not attempt to disguise the seriousness of the Japanese advance down the main North-South road which has gained in importance since the surprise attack a few days ago." He further stated that the British troops fighting in this sector "had been without sleep and are terribly exhausted." The constant fighting and especially the exposure to the fire of Japanese airmen had weakened their power of resistance to such an extent that it was hard for them to keep on fighting a relentlessly attacking and constantly reenforced enemy.

Press Praises Goering

Domei

BERLIN, January 12.—On the occasion of the 49th birthday of Grand Marshal Hermann Goering, the press today stressed the untiring work of the Air Minister in developing Germany's air force to its present strength.

Manilans Describe Entry Impressions

(Continued from Page 1)

seen in the fact that the masses and the intelligentsia are remaining here. They are all gladly welcoming Japanese troops. Did you notice that we had no hostile sentiment against you?

Question: Yes we are very heartily welcomed everywhere. But you felt no hostile sentiment against the United States?

Cool Discriminating Treatment

Physician: In the past we were often subjected to terrible treatment. It was the cool discriminating treatment due to the difference of color. We have our own culture and education, but because of the color difference, we were oppressed and maltreated. You will understand that.

Newspaperman:—Let me give you an example. Filipino newspaper men were allowed to enter the Elks Club only one day in the whole year, and that was the "I am an American Day" when we have to express patriotic sentiment toward the United States. Yet at that Club, cigarettes that are sold in the city are not sold to us.

Question: How is the public sentiment toward Mayor Vargas?

Newspaperman: The public gives overwhelming support to him. He is young and bright, and all feel toward him as though he is our good friend.

Question: Are not the people having spiritual or material uneasiness?

Rice Being Sold

Newspaperman: Rice is being sold. Troops are of the same Oriental race. There is no uneasiness.

Firm Member: Amusements are also being gradually opened up.

Question: What is the people demanding most?

Newspaperman: Peace, of course.

Firm Member: The newspaperman has his own car, but we had all ours taken away. We hope, transportation facilities will be restored.

Question: We speak of the construction of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. That is a gigantic task, but Japan has already started this work. You are Orientals, but have you ever thought a step farther and considered of such a future?

Firm Member: We were backed up against a wall, and our mouth was closed.

Newsbaperman: We are now feeling that in the future we have to start a new life as the Oriental. We must handle the affairs of the Orient by ourselves, with the collective strength of all Orientals. In that case, the leader must be Japanese, and we all think it must be so. There is no other way.

Tampin Air Attack Told by Newsmen

(Continued From Page 1)

a single soul, no, not even the figure of a single sentry.

"We passed over Kuala Lumpur in a few seconds, the only strong impression remaining in our minds being the red of the Rising Sun flag. Thirty kilometers south of Kuala Lumpur the armored cars of our Imperial Forces were kicking up clouds of dust. The land grew gradually more and more level as we flew south.

"Our plane sped along, following the single track of the railway, and at 3:40 p.m. we came in sight of Tampin, from which a branch line runs to Malacca on the west coast.

"At Tampin, there were more than 200 wagons loaded with men and war supplies, and they were just about to depart south

"The nose of the plane dipped and we dived toward the train. Puffs of smoke spurted up as panic stricken artillery men began to fire their anti-aircraft guns. Heading straight for the locomotive our plane swooped down in a terrific dive.

"From the loaded wagons, men who had lost their wits jumped down and rushed into the shelter of the rubber trees on both sides of the track. The plane behind us also dived down after us, but our first bomb had made a direct hit on the locomotive, which was blown sky high in a burst of flame.

"Next, we turned our attention to the station, and in a couple of seconds, this too was effectively demolished. Lieutenant Kobayashi turned round and grinned at us, as if the say, 'How's that?'

"Beside us, Sergeant-major Oda was frantically beating out a wireless message: '4:15 p.m. All well. Returning to base.'

"Today was also a day of victory. Forty kilometers north of Malacca a 1,000-ton vessel was emitting thick black clouds of smoke and tilting slightly. It sank even as we looked at it."

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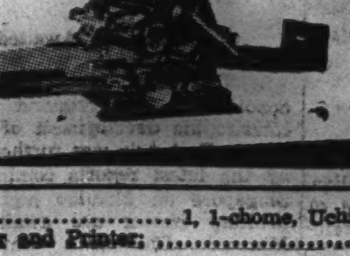

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